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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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SECOND EDITION.

MESSAGE

OF

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

TO THE

General Assembly of Pennsylvania, January 3, 1877.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The year has closed with very little change in the commercial condition of the country. During last spring and summer there were indications of the revival of confidence and a slight increase of trade; but the excitement attending the election, and the delay in announcing the result, appear to have checked the movement and revived the period of inactivity. The fact of the temporary improvement, however, has given rise to a reasonable hope that we have reached the close of the panic and the beginning of better times. It will be our duty to contribute to that end and indirectly aid in restoring confidence, by a wise economy in appropriations, a careful management of finances and a conscientious discharge of our official duties.

FINANCES.

The receipts of the State, derived mainly from the profits of corporations and business, have been somewhat reduced by the prolonged depression. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the following tables and statement will show that the expenses of the government can be covered without increased taxation. Owing, also, to the general desire for safe and permanent investments, the State may save annually a considerable amount of interest by funding her overdue loans at a lower rate of interest.

Receipts and disbursements during fiscal year ending November 29, 1876:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury November 30, 1875		$993,207 27
Receipts		6,078,890 37
		$7,072,097 64

DISBURSEMENTS.

Ordinary expenses	$4,505,513 82	
Loans redeemed	254,187 05	
Interest on loans	1,327,399 15	
		$6,087,100 02
Balance in Treasury November 29, 1876		$984,997 62

PUBLIC DEBT.

Funded Debt.

Over-due, not presented for payment and upon which interest is stopped		$85,921 58
Five per cent. gold loan, payable August, 1877		3,245,500 00
Five per cent. gold loan, payable August, 1878		273,000 00
Six per cent. gold loan, payable August, 1879		400,000 00
Five per cent. gold loan, payable August, 1882		395,000 00
Four and one-half per cent. gold loan, payable August, 1882		87,000 00
Six per cent. currency, redeemable February, 1877, and payable within five years		7,882,800 00
Six per cent. currency, redeemable February, 1882, and payable within ten years		9,995,800 00
Six per cent. currency, Agricultural College loan, payable 1922		500,000 00
		$22,865,921 58

Unfunded Debt.

Relief notes in circulation	$96,182 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	13,038 54	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38	
Domestic creditor certificate	25 00	
Chambersburg certificates outstanding	90 59	
Chambersburg certificates unclaimed	144 60	
		113,929 11
		$22,978,950 69

Sinking Fund Assets.

Pennsylvania Railroad bonds, representing an indebtedness January 31, 1877	$4,914,918 67	
Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds	3,300,000 00	
Cash balance in sinking fund	839,992 25	
		9,054,910 92
Indebtedness unprovided for		$13,924,039 77

SINKING FUND.

Receipts and payments for fiscal year ending November 30, 1876:

Receipts.

Balance in fund November 30, 1875		$934,028 49
One-third tax on corporation stock		716,070 79
Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, interest on bonds		252,500 00
Allegheny Valley Railroad, bond redeemed		100,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad, commutation tax		460,000 00
		$2,462,599 28

Payments.

Five per cent. redeemed	$58,100 00	
Six per cent. redeemed	196,085 05	
Relief notes	2 00	
Total amount of loans redeemed	$254,187 05	
Premium of gold for payment of interest	28,432 96	
Premium paid in purchase of loan	12,331 24	
Brokerage	256 63	
Interest paid	1,327,399 15	
		$1,622,607 03
Balance in fund November 29, 1876		$839,992 25
Coupon account		4,754 00

Estimated sinking fund receipts and payments for fiscal year ending November 30, 1877:

Two-thirds tax on corporat'n stocks		$1,300,000 00
Commutation on tonnage tax		460,000 00
Allegheny Valley Railroad bond		100,000 00
Interest on Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds		162,500 00
Estimated total receipts		$2,867,246 25
Estimated interest on public debt	$1,350,000 00	
Coupon account, 1876	4,754 00	
		1,354,754 00
Applicable for redemption of public debt		$1,512,492 25

Notice has been given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners from time to time, as the loans of the Commonwealth became payable, that if not presented within ninety days the interest thereon would cease. Of these overdue loans there are still outstanding $85,921 58, which will be paid of the Treasury, without interest, whenever presented. No loans being payable in 1876, it became the duty of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, in order to comply with the constitutional provision providing for the annual reduction of the public debt "by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars," to purchase them in open market at a premium. But during the next fifteen years no such contingency can arise. A six per centum currency loan of $7,882,800 is redeemable in February, 1877, and payable in 1882. In August, 1877, a five per centum gold loan of $3,245,500 is payable, and in 1878, 1879 and 1882 loans amounting to about $1,000,000 are payable. A six per centum currency loan of $9,995,800 is redeemable in February, 1882, and payable in 1892.

In the next five years about twelve millions of the State loans become payable. To pay the same would take an annual payment of nearly two and a half millions of dollars. This is not practicable nor desirable. I therefore recommend that a new loan be authorized, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum, redeemable in fifteen years and payable in thirty years, for such amount as may be deemed in excess of a reasonable reduction of the public debt for the next five years. A new five per centum loan would be taken promptly at a premium and a large amount of interest saved. The desirability of such investment may enable the loan to be placed at even a lower rate of interest. The loans of the State would then successively become payable during the next thirty years, and the Sinking Fund Commissioners could always redeem annually the amount required by the Constitution, or more, if necessary, at par, and would not be forced to go into the market and purchase at a premium.

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts during fiscal year ending November 30, 1876:

Balance in fund November 30, 1875		$120,523 14
Revenue from two-thirds tax on corporation stock		1,492,141 58
Revenue from all other sources		3,118,178 00
Total receipts		$4,670,842 72

Estimated receipts for fiscal year ending November 30, 1877:

Balance in fund November 29, 1876	$140,251 37	
Revenue from one-third tax on corporation stock	650,000 00	
Revenue from other sources	3,100,000 00	
		$3,890,251 37
Loss to fund for 1877		$780,591 35
Estimated amount of reduction in expenses for 1877 over 1876		$500,000 00
Amount to be provided for		280,591 35

All the expenditures of the government are payable out of the general fund except public debt and interest thereon, which are payable out of the sinking fund. By act of February 12, 1876, two-thirds of all the tax on capital stock of all corporations of this Commonwealth were diverted to the sinking fund, but the act further provided that for the year 1876 two-thirds of the corporate tax shall be paid to the general fund, and the remaining one-third into the sinking fund. In 1877 the general fund will, therefore, receive only one-third of this tax, instead of two-thirds as in 1876. This loss of one-third of the corporation tax to this fund, with the natural reduction in this and other sources of revenue by reason of depression of business, will make the receipts of this fund about $800,000 less than last year. Expenses will have to be cut down materially, or additional revenue provided. The Executive will feel it his duty, should the appropriations be in excess of the probable revenue, to disapprove such items as to him may seem the least urgent. It may not be well to withdraw the aid heretofore extended to charitable institutions. Making no reductions in these appropriations, I am confident that $500,000 of expenses of last year, attending the Centennial, improvements, Legislature, judiciary, printing and suppressing riots, will not be necessary this year, leaving a reduction of about $300,000 to be provided for. Foreign insurance companies are resisting the payment of State tax. If the question is decided in favor of the State, $260,000 additional will be received in the fund. The State has also pending a war claim against the United States, amounting to about $200,000. And there may be smaller claims in suit. Although it is believed that these amounts will ultimately reach the Treasury, it will not be safe to anticipate them by appropriation. The deficiency can probably be supplied without additional taxation, by strengthening the hands of the financial officers of the State and a rigorous enforcement of the tax laws. The present system of assessment and collection of mercantile and tavern licenses is expensive and inefficient. Sometimes there are no assessments, and when assessments are made there are no collections, and when collections are made the money is slow in reaching the Treasury. The whole subject of mercantile and tavern licenses, in the manner of assessment, collection and publication, ought to be revised. By avoiding unnecessary expense and making the financial officers of the State responsible for the execution of the law, through their own appointed agents, the returns from this source may be largely increased. With this increased revenue, I feel satisfied the general expenses of the government can be met without resorting to additional taxation.

The corporation stock tax is measured by the dividend declared, and if no dividend is declared the stock is appraised and assessed at fixed rates. When a small dividend is declared during the year, the tax may be very much out of proportion to the value of the stock. To avoid this the stock of all corporations paying less than a six per centum dividend should be appraised. It is a question to be gravely considered, whether the tax on railroad corporations, now paying only the tax on capital stock, should not be reduced from "nine-tenth of one mill upon its capital stock for each one per centum of dividend made or declared by such company" to five-tenth of one mill and a gross receipt tax imposed sufficient to produce a revenue equal to such reduction. Some of the wealthier railroad enterprises of the State are now paying little or no dividends, and therefore very little tax for the large amount of property represented. The non-productive, as well as the productive, property of individuals is equally assessed in proportion to its value. While it is not pretended to apply the same rule strictly to railroad property on account of its great advantages and benefits to the public, yet I believe the mode of assessments should be so changed as not to give unprofitable railroad property almost total exemption from taxation.

BANKS AND SAVINGS FUNDS.

At the last session of the Legislature a general act was passed for the incorporation and regulation of banks of deposit and discount. The provisions of the act are in harmony with the principles set forth in the annual messages of 1874 and 1875. The effect of this law, when the loose charters so freely granted in former years shall have expired, will be to keep banks in their proper sphere as clearing houses for business transactions and for exchanges, and the instruments for collecting the temporarily unemployed capital of business men and redistributing it by loans and discounts according to the wants of trade. It will create a mutuality of interest between the banks and their patrons, which will prevent the removal of large amounts of capital to money centers for speculative purposes and force loans to local enterprises for legitimate business purposes at reasonable rates of interest. Business men, for obvious reasons, will be the depositors of these institutions. The savings of the people, which have been attracted by the lure of interest on deposits, will be diverted to other institutions, managed upon different principles, and having in view a different object.

To provide for that contingency, and as a complement to the act of May 13, 1876, I recommend the passage of an act for the incorporation and regulation of saving funds, prohibiting them from becoming banks of discount, and confining them to their proper object—the safe-keeping of the savings of the people. The deposits of such institutions should be made as inviolable as trust funds in the hands of trustees. The mercenary spirit and desire of gain should be taken out of their management, so that only men of the purest motives and highest integrity would become managers and directors of them. The salient features of a law that would commend itself to my judgment, are these: There should be no stockholders expecting a return for capital invested; the corporators should be men of character and standing, having no pecuniary interest in the business. The amount to be deposited by one individual in any one year should be limited. The investment of deposits should be restricted by law to first-class securities and measures taken to have this provision strictly complied with. Quarterly statements should be required to be published. The interest paid to depositors should be limited in general to about four per centum per annum; the balance of interest arising from investments would be used to pay salaries and other running expenses, and to create a surplus fund to provide for extraordinary depreciations and expenses. The surplus fund might be limited to a certain percentage of assets, allowing the board of directors or trustees to increase the rate of annual interest whenever the surplus sufficiently exceeded such proportion. Owing to the permanent character of the investments, a certain small percentage of deposits might be set apart for current business, and all depositors should be required to give a reasonable notice of their intention to withdraw money from the funds. In New York sixty or ninety days are so given, and in the institutions chartered in Pennsylvania only fourteen days. In ordinary times the latter limit is perhaps sufficient, but in panics, when extraordinary depreciations in the market value of all securities take place, the interests of the depositors would be best secured by the longer limit.

I am aware that a law of this character has not the stability or certainty of one founded upon mercenary interests. The philanthropy of men is a fluctuating quality; their self interest is a constant and steady force. In so far as it is purely beneficial, such a law may be regarded as experimental. A somewhat similar law exists in New York and most of the New England States, and one or two institutions have been chartered in Pennsylvania upon these principles. Practice has proven the wisdom of such legislation. I am satisfied its results will be beneficial. In these days of noble public and private charities, it is not unreasonable to hope that men of integrity and standing, in every community, will lend the sanction of their names and give the modicum of time required to a scheme for improving the condition of the industrious and deserving producers of the country.

EDUCATION AND SCHOOLS.

The reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction will exhibit the educational progress of the year. They testify strongly to the unshaken interest felt by the people in education and contain recommendations which are entitled to your serious consideration.

Our school laws, the expressions of a growing public sentiment, made from time to time, are a mass of fragmentary enactments, which it would be well to reconstruct in harmony with the wants of the community and the tendencies of the times. A revision of the methods and course of studies, a plan for building better and improved district school houses, and greater control over the whole system than the State now has, are among the changes that are desirable.

The first design of the common schools was to furnish an elementary education to the poor. The system has rapidly overgrown the original boundaries. It reaches into all departments of learning, professional, industrial and artistic, and the manifest tendency is to have the State assume *in toto* the function of public educator and give to every class of its citizens special and appropriate training. Every year the recommendations cover a wider field and new institutions of higher and special instruction are pressed upon the State. High schools, academies and colleges, industrial and art schools, and workshops and laboratories are confidently assumed to belong to a system of State education. The drift of public opinion is unmistakable. The growth of this opinion, the increasing industries of the State and the example of foreign nations, concur in urging the extension of the system. My views upon the subject of compulsory and technical education have already been laid before you. I have heretofore uniformly encouraged all efforts to raise the standard and increase the utility of the public schools. They are the nerve centers of the body politic from which emanates the intelligence that gives life to its institutions. Whatever strengthens them strengthens the Commonwealth. The suggestions of the Superintendent, that the field of public education be still further enlarged by the establishment of secondary schools of a higher grade and the system supplemented by industrial and technical schools, will scarcely need my indorsement to commend them to your attention.

While we are extending and enlarging the system of public instruction we must not allow the destitute and neglected children, whom it was intended to benefit, to drift beyond its bounds. It is safe to say that not one in a hundred of this very class is to be found in the schools. Thousands of children throughout the State are driven prematurely to work, or wander in idleness, exposed to the vicious influence of ignorance and want, of filth and crime. The halt, the blind, the deaf and dumb, are not more circumscribed by the hard condition of things than these miserable and friendless waifs. They are equally entitled to the care of the State; self-interest and charity are here indentical. Embryo criminals nurtured in want, these outcasts, grown to maturity, eventually fill the prisons and almshouses, and the money that the State refuses to redeem them it is at last forced to expend to repress them. Some provision by which they could be sent to the numerous homes for friendless children and educated and cared for at a partial expense to the State would be an act of wisdom as well as charity.

The schools for the education of soldiers' orphans are in a flourishing condition and the children are, as a body, healthy and happy. "Their intellectual and moral improvement has been satisfactory, and no backward step has been taken in the work of rendering, as efficient as possible, the industrial departments of the several schools." Since the system went into operation eight thousand five hundred and eighty orphans have been admitted and the number of children in the care of the State, on the first day of September, 1876, was two thousand six hundred and forty-one. The expenditures were a little over four hundred thousand dollars, being about twenty thousand dollars less than for the last year. The estimated appropriation for 1877-8 is three hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars. As the time approaches for the dissolution of this noble charity, which has reflected infinite credit upon the State, the people can reflect with pride and pleasure, that of the six thousand children who have enjoyed their bounty, many are now in lucrative employment, and all, with scarcely an exception, have become good and useful citizens. The good results obtained in this work should stimulate our zeal and quicken our action, in regard to the other destitute and friendless children before referred to.

The recommendation to raise the standard of the normal schools, and fix the legal status of teachers, is worthy of attention. Undoubtedly the great want of our public school system is a body of teachers who have chosen the profession as a life-work. Such a class cannot be formed without special training and inducement. To reap the full fruit of our school system it is, therefore, necessary to liberally support and equip our normal schools, to secure the tenures of our teachers, and to provide a just compensation that will not leave them destitute after years of faithful toil. The extraordinary expenses of the past year have prevented the usual appropriations to these schools—as these are no longer required, I trust you will extend such aid as the finances of the State will permit, to enable the normal schools to successfully perform their function.

Pennsylvania is indebted to the voluntary zeal and energy of the School Department, seconded by efforts of educators and teachers throughout the State, for the creditable educational exhibit at the Centennial. In the short space of three months the hall was erected and the immense mass of material suitably arranged. A work involving an amount of labor from the Superintendent and his assistants, which is worthy of all praise. The exhibition awakened renewed interest in educational matters, and will undoubtedly be the means of invigorating and improving our schools.

INDUSTRIAL ART.

I have heretofore earnestly pointed out the growing necessity for industrial art education. First, through the public school by the introduction of mechanical and freehand drawing; secondly, by night schools for adults, and thirdly, by special schools of industrial design for all classes. Museums, art galleries and other public collections, and also important forces in industrial education. Such institutions in England, France, Germany and other European countries are regarded as an essential element in national progress, and are mostly under the patronage of the government. Intelligence is becomming more and more a most important element in every department of industry. In this respect our educational system is wholly deficient. It turns out lawyers, doctors, preachers and professional men in superabundance, while there is a startling dearth of intelligent farmers, manufacturers, miners and mechanics. A few of the States have started forward in the cause of industrial education, by introducing drawing into their public schools and providing museums and schools of design. The large and varied industries of Pennsylvania demand a similar liberality. The centennial year has brought us the opportunity and placed the materials for beginning at our disposal. The geological survey of the State has collected a "mass of specimens, which is now hid away in boxes and wholly useless instead of being a source of instruction to the people." The Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, modeled after the celebrated South Kensington Museum of London, has secured Memorial Hall in which to form an art library; special collections, illustrative of industrial processes; and a thorough system of instruction in the arts of design as applied to manufactures, accompanied by general and technical lectures. In this they are about to place the nucleus of a collection gathered in the rich field of the Centennial Exposition, intended to promote the improvement of American industrial art. I trust these efforts will not escape your notice. Some means ought to be devised to make available the rich collection of the geological survey. And you will no doubt seriously consider whether in the case of the Museum and Industrial School the State ought not to extend a hand to place upon a firm foundation a work of so much public utility.

HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Centennial celebration has attracted particular attention to State history with the gratifying result that this Commonwealth has not been behind others in providing liberally for the preservation of its true sources. The twenty-nine volumes of Records and Archives (1681—1790) published under the supervision of the late Samuel Hazard, the five volumes of Bates' History of Pennsylvania Volunteers (1861—1865) and the more recent publication of four volumes of a second series of Archives, contain a large body of valuable materials, by that means placed beyond the possibility of destruction. The labors of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in this direction, are worthy of especial notice. Its well managed publication fund has contributed to historical resources, the Correspondence of Penn and Logan; the History, by Acrelius, of our Swedish settlers upon the Delaware before the time of Penn; Heckewelders' Indian Nations, and the Historical Map of Pennsylvania, published in 1875.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Board of Commissioners of the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania will inform you of the progress of the work, and the funds deemed necessary to complete it. Some surprise may be expressed that the amount should so far exceed the original estimates and the additional sums already appropriated. But the work is, no doubt, being thoroughly and economically done, and, if finished, will be of invaluable service to the government and people. Having been begun, the survey ought certainly to be satisfactorily completed. With the present trained corps of surveyors and assistants, the work can be done less expensively and more perfectly than if discontinued and commenced anew after the lapse of some years. The board proposed some modification in the law controlling the distribution of their reports, and ask for some disposal of the specimens collected by the survey. I trust you will see the wisdom of granting their request and providing a suitable place for the display of the collections. The propriety of extending State aid to the United States' Coast Survey, in its triangulations of the State, has already been referred to in former messages. At the present rate of progress it will take, perhaps, twenty years to complete it. An appropriation of three thousand dollars would enable it to be pushed forward with great rapidity, and materially aid the surveyors in their labor.

NATIONAL GUARD.

A much larger militia than the present force has always existed on paper, but the people of the State, before this year, were never able to judge of its real strength and availability. The policy of the present administration has been to cut out all inefficient organizations, and while reducing the cost and nominal numbers, to increase the effectiveness of this necessary department. The aim has been to make a small, compact, efficient body of troops that could be quickly called together, and confidently relied upon in an emergency. The prompt response of the soldiers on several important occasions, and the numbers that assembled in the Centennial encampment and participated in the parade, are evidences of the success of the policy adopted. Out of a muster roll of 870 officers and 8,996 enlisted men, 7,301 rank and file took part in the military demonstrations of the Centennial year. Considering the voluntary character of the service, and that the men bore all the expenses, except transportation, the exigencies of business, sickness and other causes of enforced absence, the large attendance is in itself a most convincing proof of the spirit and patriotism of the troops.

The year has afforded an excellent opportunity of comparing the militia system of Pennsylvania and its results with those of other States. Costing the State much less in proportion to its size, I think it may be safely asserted that it is very much superior to any other in the proportion of effective troops, especially in the feelings of professional pride and patriotism that it tends to develop. Every year, the decided improvement of the National Guard has attested the wisdom of the change in the law, and the salutary influence of the support and encouragement of the people. It is to be hoped that the valuable services of the troops in preserving the peace of the State, and the soldierly qualities shown on inspection, in encampment and on parade, will keep alive public interest, and remove all feeling that the system is one of merely ostentatious display.

LAWLESSNESS.

Although the peace of the Commonwealth during the year has been unbroken, I feel it my duty to call your attention to the plan for providing against future contingencies set forth in my last annual message. Such emergencies from time to time may be considered inevitable, and in spite of the fact that much has been done within the past year to break them up and discourage their formation, organizations may continue to exist whose lawlessness will require more than ordinary measures to repress. To devise such measures will be a matter of ordinary wisdom, and to provide them, a precaution of common prudence. Theoretically the sheriff is clothed with the power of the county. A pleasing delusive phrase "which keeps the word of promise to the ear and breaks it to the hope." The *posse comitatis* is the remedy of a warlike age. In these days of extended industries and complicated social relations, with all their pacific influences, it is painfully inefficient. At all times the fears, and frequently the prejudices of a community in which disturbances occur, prevent the decisive action of the sheriff. It is at the best opposing mob to mob. Resistance to law, or systematic violations of it by large bodies of men, can only be suppressed by an organized force. Such a force the State has in its militia. But to be effectual, the demonstration of military power should be overwhelming and therefore large. A hundred policemen or constables organized under the command of the sheriff might supply the place of a regiment of soldiers. The frequent use of troops has ever been distasteful to a free people, and while casting an unpleasant duty and delicate responsibility upon the Executive, and causing loss to a large number of peaceful citizens called away from their usual avocations, entails, likewise, an enormous cost upon the tax payers of the State. And there is always more danger of bloodshed in employing troops than in the use of civil power. For these reasons, which have acquired additional prominence in the light of the unusual military expenses of 1875, I am constrained to press upon you what seems to be an adequate remedy.

The sheriff is the representative and instrument of executive authority in the county. In the discharge of the responsibility, the Executive has a large, well diciplined body of militia at his command, while the sheriff is left with one or two constables and the rude machinery of the *posse comitatis*. It is true, he can call upon the Executive for assistance. But for the reasons set forth above, it is advisable that the necessary support should be of a civil rather than of a military character, and promptness is always essential in dealing with lawless men. The proposition I have to submit to your honorable bodies, is the passage of a law which will enable the sheriff, in troublous times, to organize a force commensurate with the opposition to be overcome. A force that may be called into being at the beginning of an exigency, continued while it lasts, and disbanded at its close. If, when the sheriff calls for aid to suppress riots and unlawful assemblies, or to protect the people from systematic murder, arson and intimidation, the proper authority could empower him to enroll a constabulary sworn into the service of, and paid by, the county, many disturbances which now demand the intervention of the military could be settled by civil process. Troops would then be necessary only on the gravest occasions. But such crises would only occur after an honest effort had been made to suppress the outbreak by the local authorities, and not, as now, after a few spasmodic efforts which are supposed to exhaust a power which is in fact scarcely seen and never felt.

It is the more important that your attention shall be given to this because of the growth of lawlessness in our national life. We rejoice in the fact that we are a law abiding people, and we have, in truth, a substantial basis for our pride. But there is in every civilized society a lawless element, and courts and police are at once the guards and measure of its force. During the past decade these lawless characters have been receiving a dangerous education. They have seen, throughout a large section of the country, systematic intimidation in which the perpetrators of murder, arson and innumerable crimes against persons and property, have escaped with impunity, and, in too many instances, accomplished their ends. They are incited by the probability of like immunity and the hopes of like success to pursue the same method. As a counterpoise to the dangerous education of the times, I earnestly advise the formation of a civil system which will convince the lawless classes of the futility of all such attempts. A power that will be prompt and effective, that can be directed at once to the threatened locality and crush insurrection before it gains standing and momentum.

PENITENTIARIES AND PRISONS.

At the last session of the Legislature your attention was called to the overcrowded condition of the Eastern Penitentiary, at Philadelphia. No action was taken thereon, and during the year the inspectors were seriously embarrased to provide for the criminals consigned thereto. The institution has 580 cells, and there are now confined 944 convicts. Of this number 235 are confined on sentences under two years, and 709 for two years and over. The law requires that each prisoner shall be kept singly and separately at labor in the cells and workshops of said prison. The Constitution prevents the inspectors from contracting for additional buildings without previous authority of law. They are therefore placed under the necessity of violating the statute in one respect, by refusing to receive prisoners, except as vacancies occur, or disregard the law as to the mode of confinement, in order to receive those sent there by the courts. I respectfully urge upon you that it is time to relieve these gentlemen, whose admirable management of the Penitentiary is a matter of notice at home and abroad, from this unpleasant dilemma, and enable them to carry out the law in its letter and spirit, and thereby secure the advantages of the system of discipline, which are now in a great measure lost. The remedy is to be found, either in building another penitentiary, or in extending the accommodations of those already in existence, and perhaps in reducing the number of convicts authorized to be sent to the State institutions. In the course of time other State prisons will be required, since it is generally agreed that there is a limit in size and numbers beyond which a penitentiary ought not to go. It is not advisable, nor is it necessary, at the present time to incur that expense. I, therefore, recommend that authority be given to the inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, and funds be appropriated, to enlarge the accommodations of that institution to 780 cells. I also recommend that the law authorizing the courts to send to the penitentiary persons sentenced to imprisonment at labor by separate and solitary confinement, for any period not less than one year, be modified, so as to permit those only to be sent there who are sentenced to not less than two years' imprisonment as above. The increased capacity would at once give relief, and the operation of the proposed amendment, within the year, remove the pressure from the institution.

Such a course would also tend to induce the counties to erect proper and substantial prisons, and a glance at the reports of the inspectors will show that fewer criminals are sent from these counties to penitentiaries than from others. The counties whose jails are reported first class by the Board of Public Charities are Armstrong, Clarion, Clearfield, Lehigh and Potter. In Berks, Blair, Bradford, Butler, Cambria, Cameron, Carbon, Centre, Chester, Clinton, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Fayette, Juniata, Lancaster, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Montgomery, Northampton, Perry, Philadelphia, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Warren, Wayne, Washington and York, the same authority reports the jails good and substantial, although some are small. A few counties, Greene, Monroe and Northumberland, are now building new ones. Any legislation tending to hasten the action of the balance will be to the benefits of the counties and the State. The reformation of persons convicted of crimes of a venial character will be sooner attained in a community where they are known, and where they are spared the deeper disgrace of penitentiary imprisonment and separated from the hardened and desperate characters who will be turned over to the care of the State. Whatever action is taken, should be taken at once. The trouble is constantly increasing, and measures should be devised immediately to relieve the penitentiaries from the pressure of an over population, which impairs their efficiency and endangers the security and safety of their inmates.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The annual report of the Board of Public Charities will place before you much valuable statistical and other information in regard to the condition of the various charitable, reformatory and penal institutions of the State. Much has been accomplished during the past year in the correction of abuses still lingering in some of the county institutions, by the assistance rendered by wise counsel and judicious encouragement to those who are endeavoring to improve the condition of the unfortunates entrusted to their care, and by a careful and discriminating oversight of the manner in which the funds of the State are appropriated to public charities and expended by them. A marked improvement is observable in the general attention paid by the local managements of almost all grades of institutions coming under the jurisdiction of the Board of Public Charities, to a strict economy and a care over the various classes of inmates more in accordance with the advanced views of our modern civilization. The benefits of an intelligent, experienced and disinterested supervision, such as is afforded by the Board of Public Charities, which were very imperfectly understood at first, have come to be more and more appreciated by the local managements of public institutions, and it is a matter of sincere congratulation that a growing spirit of confidence and co-operation is clearly perceptible as the work of the board extends itself. The cost of managing such a State agency, trifling as it is, becomes wholly insignificant when compared with the large saving of public appropriation and the constant improvement of the State's care of the defective and criminal classes within its borders.

FISH.

The operations in the Fish Department during the year have generally kept abreast of the movement in other States. The Commissioners have employed the means given them, in distributing and cultivating new tribes of fishes, and in purchasing, on reasonable terms, another extensive hatching establishment west of the Allegheny mountains. The State is now in possession of two establishments of the kind. The fishways continue to admit shad in large numbers, but they cannot as yet be said to have reinstated the fisheries above the dam. As there is no physical impediment to the fish passing through them, the failure is ascribed to the natural timidity of the shad, the predatory fishing of the rivermen and the deposit of detrimental substances in the river. The neglect of the local authorities to enforce the appropriate legislation, or, possibly, some inherent defects in the laws, seriously embarrass the effort of the Commission to stock the waters of the State with food fish. The results in other States and the partial successes of the Commission, with all the drawbacks, have fully proven the feasibility of the scheme when properly supported. The importance of an unfailing supply of cheap food calls for an energetic and systematic effort to restock the magnificent water courses of the State before the attempt is finally abandoned.

INSURANCE.

I desire to repeat and emphasize the encomium of last year passed upon the Insurance Department. The labors of this department, though arduous and of great service to the people, are of the quiet and unobtrusive kind, which escape publicity and are too often passed over without credit. It performs a work of great utility, not only to the public, but to the responsible companies as well. By exposing fraudulent companies it increases the field for good ones, and saves the public from loss by annually informing them of the character and standing of all insurance companies, foreign and domestic. To do this it must often contend against combinations and corporations that are intent upon private gain at the risk and expense of the people. The department is a most important one, the interests it serves and protects are vast, and it should receive, at your hands, cordial support and proper attention.

CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The recent holocaust in Brooklyn is a terrible reminder of a subject that has been frequently agitated but never sufficiently investigated. In the lurid glare of that sad experience, the laws relating to the construction of public buildings and places of amusement ought to be examined. If found to be sufficient, measures should be taken to have them vigorously enforced. If found to be deficient, ample provision should at once be made to prevent the recurrence of such frightful calamities. The law should be largely in favor of safety and security even at the expense of private profit and convenience. It generally happens that a great parade is made beforehand of the means of escape until some sacrifice reveals their utter inefficiency. Such matters cannot safely be left to the discretion of individuals, but must be controlled by a power having a supreme regard for the public welfare. It is better to err on the side of over officiousness than that hundreds of our fellow creatures should expiate our irresolution.

NAVIGATION OF OHIO RIVER.

On April 27, 1876, I had the honor to call your attention, in a special communication, to the necessity of legislation by the State of Pennsylvania, to provide for the cession of jurisdiction over land within the limits of this State, required for the sites of locks and dams on the Ohio river, in the prosecution of improving the navigation of said river by the national Government. In accordance therewith, House bill No. 276 was introduced but no final action was taken thereon. The act should be passed promptly, not only out of respect to the National Government which is voluntarily doing a work of great utility to the State, but on account of the great importance of the work itself.

STATUARY.

By the act of Congress of July 2, 1864, the President of the United States was "authorized to invite each and all the States to provide and furnish statues, in marble or bronze, not exceeding two in number, for each State, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their historic renown, or from distinguished civil or military services, such as each State shall determine to be worthy of that national commemoration; and when so furnished, the same shall be placed in the old hall of the House of Representatives, in the Capitol of the United States, which is hereby set apart, or so much thereof as may be necessary, as a national statuary hall, for the purpose herein indicated." Several of the States have availed themselves of the invitation and caused to be erected, in the Capitol at Washington, statues of their illustrious citizens. I do not doubt that it will be your pleasure to select from the long list of the famous men of this Commonwealth, two, whose lives and services commemorate great events and great principles, and provide for placing their statues in the National Capitol, to remind observers of the part that Pennsylvania has contributed to the greatness and glory of the nation.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

The Municipal Commission to devise a plan or plans for the better government of the cities of the Commonwealth, created by the act of May 5, 1876, has been appointed and commenced its labors. The great quantity of material to be digested and the necessity of an exhaustive discussion of the subject will probably delay its report until late in the session. A deep interest has been manifested by the people in the work, and it is hoped that the wisdom and experience of the commission and of the distinguished citizens whose views will be laid before it, may devise a plan to relieve the cities of the State from their heavy burdens, and suggest a municipal policy which will make impossible the extravagance and mismanagement that have characterized the last decade.

Among the many miscellaneous subjects which will claim your attention during the session, several seem to me of more than ordinary importance. The destruction of the forests of the State, proceeding with an alarming rapidity, and producing many ill consequences, should be neutralized by some legislation for renewing this great source of prosperity and health. The poll tax throughout the State ought to be equalized. The exemption law was passed for the protection of the wife and family of the poor man, against his misfortune or folly. If he can waive it, it is a simple nullity, and a law that is only a mockery to those it pretends to protect had better be removed from the statute book or amended. I suggest that a waiver of the law be made impossible. The conviction is steadily growing among intelligent men, and especially physicians, that a State Board of Health is necessary to the health and happiness of our people. Many epidemics can be prevented and contagious diseases sensibly confined or mitigated by the observance of a few sanitary precautions which are now ignorantly or wilfully neglected. It is our duty as legislators to secure the lives and health and happiness of our people by all the means that the knowledge and ingenuity of the age place within our reach. A State Board of Health, having general supervision over local boards, investigating systematically and scientifically, and disseminating correct information, would inculcate proper habits among the people, and enable intelligent and salutary laws to be framed for the preservation of life and health.

CENTENNIAL.

The Centennial closed amid general commendation. Nothing can be conceived more admirable than the temper in which it was undertaken, and the manner in which it was carried out. In size, interest and attendance, it is admitted to have surpassed all previous exhibitions. Many things contributed to this signal success. The co-operation of other States and the United States and the cordial good will of foreign nations materially aided the enterprise. But the main cause is to be found in the untiring energy and zeal, the prudence, judgment and ability of the distinguished managers, and the unexampled liberality and hospitality of the people of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia. Throughout the Exhibition the utmost good order prevailed, and its associations have powerfully strengthened the reciprocal good will of the nations of the earth.

The results have been great and far reaching. It has deepened and widened the public mind at home, and contributed to a better understanding and higher opinion of our nation abroad. It has been an exhibition not only of the material products of our institutions, in the necessities, comforts and luxuries of civilized life so lavishly displayed, but it has also shown the mental characteristics which are at once the source and security of the same institutions, the patriotism and liberality, the love of law and order, and the superior average intelligence of the American people. It has brought the work of our people into comparison with that of civilized nations, and in summing up what we have done has discovered to us the direction in which we must proceed. It has crowned the century with unalloyed satisfaction, and we can enter upon the work of the future with the confidence and hope derived from the progress of the past.

PROGRESS OF THE CENTURY.

The past year was the centennial of the State as well as of the nation. It is natural to review the progress of the century; to trace the rise of the useful and ornamental arts, and to mark the changes that have taken place in society. At the latter part of the eighteenth century the province contained about four hundred thousand inhabitants. The population scarcely extended beyond the Susquehanna, except a few settlements that straggled into the wilderness and held a precarious existence amid hostile tribes of Indians, and the difficulties of communicating with the more populous regions. The people were chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits; a few in the east were manufacturers and merchants, and the rude distilleries of the west turned the products of that region into merchandise. There were faint traces of the mining, manufacturing and lumber interests of the present day, and only a suspicion existed of the incalculable treasures buried in the earth. The means of disseminating intelligence and knowledge were scanty; and while the higher classes were educated and refined, illiteracy was common among the people. A hundred years has wrought a wonderful change. The population has increased ten fold, the area under cultivation a hundred fold, and wealth almost beyond comparison. Thousands of miles of canals and railroads intersect the Commonwealth. Immense mining, manufacturing, agricultural and carrying enterprises give employment to the toiling millions of the State. All the products of the earth are within our reach; fuel and provisions are brought to our doors; gas and water in our houses, and the news of the world of yesterday is laid on our breakfast tables in the morning. Thousands of schools and colleges are scattered over the State, and the post is burdened daily with millions of letters attesting the general diffusion of knowledge. The people are more intelligent, freer and happier; more cheerful, tolerant and liberal. The charges of modern degeneracy are refuted by the clear testimony of a hundred years. The cant of politics is a wilful perversion of the truth of history. Comparing 1876 with 1776 it is apparent that we have advanced not only in population and wealth, but in freedom, in intelligence, in morals and in general welfare.

PERIODICAL DEPRESSIONS.

In common with other commercial nations we have had periods of depression. That these have not been caused by public and private extravagance and are no proof of the corruption and degeneracy of the times is easily shown. The aggregate taxes of the United States are less than those of any other nation, and the percentage of the cost of collection and the loss to the Treasury through defective laws and dishonest officials is less than heretofore. If the amount per capita is greater than formerly so also the relative proportion of capital to each individual is greater still. Other nations prosper under greater burdens; no good reason can be given for a different result in the United States. That the people spend more and live better is undoubtedly true. Such expenditures are not hurtful unless they impair the principal of the nation's wealth. If the purchase of luxuries is ruinous in itself, then the purchase of anything beyond bread and butter and coarse clothing is ruinous also. Nations, as well as individuals, ought to live within their incomes and save wealth fast enough to employ the natural increase of laborers. Within that limit comforts and luxuries are the just rewards of industry. As the capital accumulated since the war and invested in extending old industries and starting new ones is amply sufficient to employ the labor of the country, the cause of hard times is evidently not the extravagance of the people. The capital of the country has not been wasted in riotous living but is locked up in unprofitable enterprises. Over-production, and not over-consumption, is the cause of the stagnation in business. The war, for the time being, changed the entire industrial relations of the country. The demand for some products was enormously increased, and the industries supplying them became very profitable; capital flowed steady for some years in that direction, and the result was an abnormal growth of those interests at the expense of all others and increased production. When the war ceased there was in certain industries an enormous production that could not be absorbed by a peaceful community. Capital sought an outlet by projecting new railroad enterprises and other improvements far in advance of the natural growth of the country. For awhile there existed a period of intense activity and apparently of extraordinary growth. But capital invested in unduly inflated industries will in time become unremunerative. When that happens those industries and the interests connected with them will wholly or partially fail; the capital, or so much thereof as can be realized, must seek other investments and the labor engaged find other employment. Hard times are the period of inactivity consequent upon the readjustment of these relations. Any legislation tending to make this readjustment easy and expeditious will have the effect of preventing panics. Instead of simply attempting reductions, which, even if advisable, would not have accomplished the object intended, Congress should have devised measures to release capital from temporarily unproductive enterprises, to assist labor in changing to other fields of operations, and to foster, encourage and protect the neglected industries of the country. Such legislation would go to the root of the matter. For such legislation we must depend almost entirely upon the national Government. It would not be proper for me to refer to the subject except that our State policy must also accord with correct principles. By encouraging the closer co-operation of capital and labor, by creating new industries and diversified interests, so that proportionately large amounts of capital will not be suddenly transferred from one to the other, and by establishing savings funds, such as have been recommended, whereby the savings of the laboring classes will be made absolutely secure, much can be done to prevent hard times and mitigate their evils when they come.

CONCLUSION.

On the whole, a candid review of the situation will justify our hopes and awaken our gratitude. No man can regard the satisfactory growth of his State without feelings of pride and thankfulness. No man, certainly, can undertake to legislate for so many millions and such vast interests without a sense of dependence and accountability to God, who has guided the Commonwealth to greatness and prosperity, through the vicissitudes of a hundred years. Invoking His blessing and guidance, let us then address ourselves to the task of retrieving past errors, perfecting past efforts and devising just and salutary laws to assist the people in their further progress.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, January 3, 1877.

WASHINGTON.

Precautions Regarding Military Stores.

Removal of Arms from St. Louis to Rock Island.

Democrats Greatly Irritated Thereat

Conflicting Reports as to the Postmastership.

Cause of Major Negley's Resignation.

Increase in Coinage of Gold and Silver.

The Joint Committee Still Without a Plan

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3, 1877.

A Measure of Precaution.

The threats which have been indulged in by the Democrats in some sections, whilst causing no apprehension of war, have been deemed sufficient for measures of precaution as regards the security of military stores. The Government transfer of cannon and other warlike supplies from Jefferson Barracks to Rock Island arsenal has given rise to no small amount of irritation amongst the Democrats. The President, however, is determined to be prepared for any contingency. He remarked to-day: "Mr. Buchanan used all his authority to move the warlike stores of the Government to the South. I propose to send them where they will be secure against possible seizure."

The Nomination of George H. Anderson

As Postmaster of Pittsburgh was sent to the Senate late in the session to-day and was confirmed without reference. No further particulars of Mr. Negley's case and the escape of Wall have been received at the department. Mr. Negley assigns business embarrassments as the cause of his resignation.

General Harry White

Is in the city on a brief visit. He says his visit to New Orleans convinced him that the Republican position there is impregnable; that the frauds and atrocities of the Democrats were a disgrace to civilization and humanity.

Orton's Reply to Randall's Subpœna.

Mr. Orton has replied to the subpœna of Speaker Randall to appear before Morrison's committee at New Orleans, and states that he has in his possession no telegrams or documents called for by that committee, and hence his trip to New Orleans would be useless. He further states that his health is in a precarious condition, owing to recent illness, and is advised by his physicians against undertaking the trip, which might prove fatal. Speaker Randall has informed Mr. Orton that he has no authority in the premises; that the proper person for him to communicate with is the Chairman at New Orleans. It is very probable that no further action will be taken in Orton's case until the others are disposed of.

Coinage of Gold and Silver.

The silver coinage during the first six months of the current fiscal year was upward of fifty-one per cent. greater than in 1853, in which the silver coinage, amounting to nine millions, was the largest executed in any one year prior to the organization of the Mint Bureau. The Director of the Mint thinks the coinage of the next six months will equal the first, which will give in round numbers fifty five millions in gold and twenty-six millions in silver.

No Plan Agreed Upon.

The statement sent from here that the Senate committee has agreed upon a plan of settlement of the differences between the Houses, is utterly unfounded. Both committees are now at work, but as yet have resolved upon no plan approximating a solution, though various propositions are before them.

The Testimony of Cronin

To-day, before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, fully establishes the wilful fraud on the part of Grover, Chadwick and Cronin in casting the electoral vote of Oregon contrary to the will of the people as expressed in the election, and the committee will report to this effect, after hearing what Grover, who will arrive here to-morrow, will have to say. Evidence of the use of money in reaching results seems to be indisputable. When the count of the vote is made by the President of the Senate, fraud will be so clearly shown and the record of the Republican electors so complete, that the absence of certificates, it is stated by members of the committee, will not be essential to the acceptance of the vote.

The Packard Government to be Sustained.

The position of the Government in reference to affairs in Louisiana and the claims of the Democrats is, that the action of the Returning Board is final, and therefore the Packard government will be sustained. No apprehension is felt of violent measures on the part of the Democrats. General Auger has full instructions as to his duty.

The Texas Pacific.

The sub-Committee on Pacific Railroads met to-night to consider a new bill on the basis of the compromise between the California Southern Pacific and the Texas Pacific, the former to build the western portion of the road. The committee were still in session after midnight. The friends of the bill expect the bill to be perfected to-night, so as to report to the general committee to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3, 1877.

THE OREGON INVESTIGATION.

E. A. Cronin, the Oregon Democratic elector, testified before the Senate committee to-day that he had not made any arrangements with any person or persons whereby the electoral certificates were to be handed to him by the Secretary of State; that he was convinced he was lawfully appointed to replace Dr. Watts, and that he put the certificates in his pocket because he was afraid they would be taken from him by Odell and others. He had refused to come to Washington as messenger of the electoral college, unless he should receive $3,000 for expenses, and the money was furnished him. It was raised, he supposed, by subscription among the Oregon Democrats.

Wm. L. Turner, Manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Jacksonville, Oregon, was next examined by Senator Morton. He refused to answer all the questions relative to the telegrams sent from or received at that office.

Senator Morton's questions referred to the alleged transfer of money by telegraph from the banking house of A. E. & C. E. Tilton, of 115 Liberty street, New York, to the banking houses of Todd & Tilton, of Portland, and Todd & Bush, of Salem, Oregon, in which the name of one Simond was mentioned. He was also interrogated regarding the alleged dispatch from New York, requesting the postponement of the issue of election certificates until certain parties should arrive in Oregon.

Mr. Bellinger, Chairman of the Democratic Committee, informed witness on the day before he started for Washington that he [Bellinger] had $2,800, and the additional $200 to make the $3,000 required was raised, and a note signed by Bellinger and the witness, which was deposited at the banking house of Ladd & Tilton, Portland, Oregon. Tilton is a New Yorker, and his politics are unknown to witness; knows a man named Patrick; met him in the office of Judge Strong, at Portland; Patrick lives at Omaha; Bellinger met witness on the street at Portland about ten days previous to the meeting of the electoral college, and informed him that a gentleman wished to see him [Cronin] at the office of Judge Strong; witness refused to go, and told Bellinger that whatever was done in this electoral muddle must be done by others than himself. Witness afterwards went to Strong's office, and there met Patrick, who said that he had heard that witness had said that if a certificate as an elector was issued to him, he would not act, but witness informed Patrick that he had changed his mind, and Patrick said to witness, "If Tilden is President, he will give you anything you want." Witness informed Patrick that if he [Patrick] was acquainted with Tilden, he might tell him that he had nothing to give which he [Cronin] wanted. Witness was a little angry at Patrick for talking in such a manner. Patrick informed witness that he supposed the reason he [Patrick] had been sent to Oregon was that he was the furthest one West. Witness did not know what Patrick meant by this remark. He had heard that Patrick is superintendent of a mine in Colorado. Patrick said nothing about money in his interview with witness; witness never saw Patrick except on the occasion mentioned, and had no conversation with Bellinger about Patrick. Witness had received no messages from the East in relation to the electoral muddle before seeing Patrick. Witness knows of a Dimond in New York; thinks he is a banker. After the electoral college had met and adjourned, witness saw a dispatch signed Bristow, which said: "It is important that the returns of Oregon should be properly made up and sent to their destination." Ladd & Tilton have a banking house at Portland; Ladd & Bush have one at Salem; A. E. & C. E. Tilton, of 115 Liberty street, New York, are correspondents of the Oregon banking houses above mentioned. Witness received a draft for money for his expenses between four and five o'clock P. M. on the 8th of December, in Ladd & Tilton's bank, from the manager, Mr. Quackenbosh. There were three drafts, one on New York and two on California banks. The $2,800 was not tendered witness in cash. Dimond's name is mentioned in the draft on New York, which is for $2,100. Witness did say at first that he would not act as an elector if a certificate was given him, but changed his mind after looking up the law and after hearing of the action of the South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana Returning Boards. In answer to Mr. Kernan, witness stated that he canvassed the State with Mr. Watts, and they closed the canvass together at Portland. Watts being a postmaster had been mentioned by both he and witness in a jocose way at public meetings. Witness knew Watts was ineligible as an elector before the election, but said nothing about it.

William L. Turner, Manager of the Western Union Telegraph office, Jacksonville, Oregon, was the next witness, and in answer to questions from Senator Morton said that he saw a man whom he supposes was Patrick pass through Jacksonville on the stage on the 26th of November. Mr. Klippel lives at Jacksonville, but witness did not know of Patrick and Klippel's meeting at Jacksonville. Senator Morton then asked: Do you know of any dispatches in relation to Mr. Patrick having passed over your wire? Witness—I cannot divulge anything passing on the wire. Question—What do you know about $8,000 being transmitted from New York to Oregon by telegraph? Answer—I don't know of anything that I can divulge. Question—Did a dispatch in regard to Dimond pass over your wire? Answer—I decline to answer. Question—Did not Dimond telegraph to Ladd & Tilton, of Portland, to draw $8,000 on him between November 25 and the first Wednesday in December? Answer—I decline to answer. Question—I ask if you know anything in regard to another sum of $1,700 telegraphed previously to the $8,000, and from A. E. & C. E. Tilton, of New York, to this same firm at Portland? Answer—I decline to answer.

Adjourned.

POSTMASTERS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following postmasters: George H. Anderson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. Electra J. Ryland, Rochester, Ind.; H. K. Winslow, Kokomo, Ind.; John D. Hunter, Webster City, Iowa.

FISHER GOES TO JAIL.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Charles G. Fisher, recently convicted of abstracting court papers from the office of the Clerk of Court, was to-day sentenced to eleven months' imprisonment at labor in the common jail.

MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

The House Committee on Appropriations this afternoon completed the Military Academy Appropriation bill, and will report it to-morrow. Its total is reduced about $25,000 below the amount appropriated for the academy last session, the reduction being effected by cutting off the usual amount for professors' longevity allowances, thus restricting them to the pay of their assimilated rank, and by providing that the band shall hereafter consist of only twenty-eight musicians, exclusive of the leader, this being the number as originally constituted.

COINAGE FOR SIX MONTHS.

Following is a recapitulation of the official statement showing the amount and value of coinage executed during the first six months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877:

	Pieces.	Value.
Total gold	$1,380,811	$27,512,915
Total trade dollars	3,188,300	3,188,300
Total subsidiary	37,371,700	10,680,615
Total minor	3,344,000	53,640
Total coinage	$45,284,811	$41,435,470

Vice President Wheeler Interviewed.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Vice President Wheeler has been interviewed. Mr. Wheeler spurns and rebukes all recent talk about "a compromise." He declares emphatically that there is nothing to compromise; that the Presidency cannot and must not be the subject of dicker or of barter between men of both parties, and that the great issue of the day shall and must only be settled by the strict carrying out of the letter and spirit of the Constitution. Mr. Wheeler, by the *Herald* interviewer, is made to speak thus: "It is my firm conviction that Congress can never be constituted a National Canvassing or Returning Board. Congress cannot go behind the returns, beyond the mere question of the regularity of certificates. Understand me clearly, for it is a point on which I would not like to be misunderstood—Congress cannot investigate whether Louisiana has gone for Tilden or Hayes.

"The action of the Returning Board on this point has been final and conclusive. In Louisiana it is my honest belief that if there had been a free and fair vote, unobstructed by intimidation or fraud, the Republicans would have carried the State by at least 15,000. In the five bulldozed parishes the very registration shows that these parishes belong to the Republicans." Mr. Wheeler reiterated that he would scorn to accept power by chicanery or intrigue, such as a so-called compromise would necessarily imply, and after heartily eulogizing Governor Hayes, of whose successful administration he felt convinced, he closed the interview with these words: "I do not believe that this dispute will be wholly an unmixed evil. I believe it is going to teach the people the machinery of the Presidential election, which they have never understood before, and that it will be the means of averting such troublesome strife in the future."

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Eph Horn, the celebrated minstrel, died in New York city yesterday.

Hon. Thomas W. Ferry was last evening unanimously renominated for United States Senator by the Republican caucus of the Michigan Legislature.

The Presbytery of Newark, N. J., yesterday, by a vote of 16 to 12, found Rev. Mr. See guilty of violating the Scriptures by allowing women to preach in his pulpit.

Morrison's committee at New Orleans have reported Hon. William Orton to the House of Representatives as in contempt, be having failed or refused to respond to their second subpœna.

Henry Creighton, a resident of Bloom township, Fairfield county, O., was murdered by his crazy wife on Tuesday afternoon. She shot him twice and cut his head off with an ax. The parties had been married four years.

Captain Eads and Colonel Andrews left New Orleans yesterday for Washington, to receive the first payment on the jetties. They report a clear channel twenty feet wide and twenty feet deep from deep water in the river to deep water in the gulf.

General Crook is satisfied with the result of his campaign. He expresses the opinion that the hostiles will not stand another campaign. The friendly Indians, with a small column of troops, will finish the matter. There is every reason to believe that a large force can be raised among the surrounding tribes when spring comes.

Keystone Flour.

Those of our readers who desire to secure the best flour in the market, at the lowest rate, should purchase the Keystone Flour. This brand of flour has never failed to give entire satisfaction to all who have tried it. The only firm in the city handling this brand is Allen Kirkpatrick & Co., the well-known wholesale grocers, flour and seed dealers, No. 271 Liberty street. They make prompt shipments, both in sacks and barrels. Their stock of fine New Orleans molasses is very large, and they are selling at the lowest prices. TuThS

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED—$6,000—ON FIRST MORTGAGE property worth $30,000. Only principals need apply. Address "MONEY," Commercial Office. TTh

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Abel's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal for banishing Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A YOUNG man 19 years of age; is a coach painter by trade, but is willing to engage in any other honorable employment. Address W. H. B., Commercial Office.

WANTED—TO BOAT OWNERS—TO PURchase a VESSEL suitable for transferring railroad cars across the Ohio river. Address A., care of P. J. Keegan & Co., Portland, O., stating price, terms, &c.

WANTED—TO SELL OR EXCHANGE—For Pittsburgh property, a House in Philadelphia, with all modern improvements. Terms liberal. Address J. E. MITCHELL, 245 Pine street, Philadelphia.

WANTED—A SITUATION—HAVE HAD considerable experience as clerk, &c., in several branches of business, and can produce first-class references. Moderate salary will be satisfactory. Address "F," Lock Box 538, city.

WANTED—TO SELL—BETWEEN THIS date and March 1, Good Will, Stock and Fixtures of Country Store, doing general merchandise business. No opposition. Business about $12,000 per year. Will be sold on easy terms, if good security is given. Address R. OLNEY, Struthers, Mahoning county, Ohio.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—A RESPONsible person, of considerable real and personal property, being now idle, would like some suitable employment for a portion of his time, in either city. Communications addressed "RUFUS, care of J. F. Marthens, 71 Grant street," will receive attention.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN—IN every part of the Union to introduce, upon the most desirable plan, an important discovery that will meet with favor in every family. Men of genteel appearance can average $30 to $70 per week profit. Goods pay 400 per cent. Send stamp for papers or 50c for $1 sample. Q. H. RAY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES FOR CITIZENS OF ANY State legally procured under a late law, for incompatibility, &c. Residence or attendance at court not required. Fee after Divorce. Circular free. REED'S AMERICAN LAW AGENCY, Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, O. TThS

FOUND.

FOUND—OVERCOAT—ON MONDAY, January 1, an overcoat in a carriage on Lincoln avenue. The party having left the same can have it by calling and describing the same and paying for advertising, at 347 Liberty street, or 41 Western avenue, Allegheny.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—TWO FURNISHED Rooms for gentlemen, at 285 Penn avenue.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—A TWO-story brick warehouse, 150 First avenue. Immediate possession given. Inquire of W. W. THOMSON, 140 Fifth avenue.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS—FROM APRIL 1, 1877, two first class dwellings on Penn avenue, near Fifth street, with all the modern conveniences. Inquire at 173 PENN AVENUE.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A TWO-STORY brick house and ten acres of ground on Second avenue, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh. Immediate possession given if desired. Inquire of W. W. THOMSON, 140 Fifth avenue.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A DWELLING OF 5 Rooms and Finished Attic, on Center avenue, near Soho street. Water in kitchen. Rent reasonable. Call on G. E. NORTH, Commercial Office, after 2:30 P. M., or address No. 154 Center avenue.

FOR RENT—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE and grounds formerly owned by James Bown, in Eleventh ward, Allegheny City, and near the second toll gate, on the New Brighton Turnpike, containing about sixteen acres, part in Fruit Trees, Grape Vines and Evergreens. This place is well adapted for a Market Garden. Frame House of 8 Rooms, Stone Stable and Carriage House, Ice House and other buildings. Property delightfully situated and easy of access. Also, the Anderson Balance Property, corner Twenty-ninth and Railroad streets, in Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh. On this property is a Dwelling House and Office, Casting House, Machine Shop, with Boilers, Engine and Improved Machinery. Vacant Lot, valuable for wastage. Possession of both properties given on 1st April, 1877. Inquire of N. B. HOGG, No. 52 Washington street, Allegheny city. TThS

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and second-hand, of all sizes, stationary and portable. Power Force Pumps for supplying boilers, of all sizes, the best and cheapest in the market. JAMES HILL & CO., Allegheny City, Pa.

FOR SALE—97 ACRES OF GOOD LAND—Well improved and cultivated, 3 miles from Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa.; low price and easy payments; will take approved New Castle or Beaver Falls property as part pay. Call on or address ED. WITTISH, Beaver Falls, Pa.

FOR SALE—DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE in one of the best localities in the city, doing a good business; can be bought at a reasonable price by any one meaning business; satisfactory reasons given for selling, by addressing, in full name, "A. F.," Lock Box 160, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—ONE 14 BY 24 IN. ENGINE, a 12 by 24 in., a 10 by 24 in., and an 8 by 12 in., second-hand, and will be sold cheap; also, a lot of Pulleys, Hangers, Shafting and Belting, 10 second-hand Boilers, 8 new Engines of different sizes, at THOS. CARLIN'S, 186 Lacock street, Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—IRON PAINT—THE BEST AND and cheapest paint in the market; is unequaled for painting cars, bridges, steamboat decks and hulls, roofs, iron, brick and wooden buildings, iron and tin work, &c., &c. Send for circular and price list. PITTSBURGH IRON PAINT COMPANY, 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—SHULTZ'S PATENT BELTING AND LACE LEATHER—Is superior to Leather or Gum, and is below them in price. Does not stretch, get hard or crack. We will allow purchasers a reasonable time to test it, and should it fail to prove satisfactory we will take it back and refund the money paid. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE TO INVEST—A first class Circular Saw Mill in the Saginaw Valley for sale. Full equipment for railroad or water shipments. Planing Mill, with new machinery and new fixtures; three million feet of lumber, well assorted, on the yard. All offered for sale on easy terms. A splendid opportunity for Ohio or Indiana lumber dealers to secure a mill and manufacture their own stock. For particulars, apply to J. A. CLASSER, Indianapolis, Ind. Ths

FOR SALE—THE LEADING AUCTION BUSINESS IN ALLEGHENY—Capital opening. Acting under medical advice, I have decided to quit the auction business, and offer for sale my entire stock of Furniture, Furnishing Goods, Fixtures, Good Will, Interest, &c. The business has been very successful, and occupies the leading position in that line in the city. To a man of tact and energy this is an opening that is rarely met with. Intending purchasers will be liberally dealt with. Undoubted satisfactory reasons for selling. The business will be continued as usual in the meantime. JAS. W. DRAPE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent, 182 Federal street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY—

No. 2 & No. 4 Wood st. corner of Water st.	—Two 4-story Brick Warehouses, each 32 feet front and 60 feet deep.
No. 6 Wood st., adjoining above.	—One 3-story Brick Warehouse, 26 feet 6 inches front and 60 feet deep.
No. 116 Water street and No. — First avenue.	—One 4-story Brick Warehouse, 30 feet front on Water street, and one 2-story Warehouse, 24 feet front on First avenue, extending from street to street, having two fire-proof vaults and capable of being divided into two stores.
No. 157 & No. 159 First ave.	—Two 3-story Brick Warehouses, each 20 feet front and 80 feet deep.
No. 11 & No. 13 Smithfield st. corner First avenue.	—Two 3-story Brick Stores, each 20 feet 1 inch front and 48 feet deep.
No. 167 First avenue.	—Immediately in rear of above, a 1-story Brick Warehouse, 30 feet front and 80 feet deep.

All of above properties, now under good rentals, will be sold to prompt buyers at prices to meet the present condition of the real estate market. Address E. H. GARDNER, Agent for Lyon, Shorb & Co., Hollidaysburg, Pa. TThS

NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE TO VENDERS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—All persons found selling fruit and vegetables from unbranded boxes and baskets (used as measures) will be dealt with according to law.
W. W. TYSON,
County Sealer of Weights and Measures,
No. 41 Federal street.
Office Hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

CLOAKS!
A LARGE STOCK
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
DRESS GOODS.

We have just opened a very handsome line of Plain and Brocade Goods at 25 and 30 cents, the Best Values in the market.
Prices on all kinds of goods the Lowest in the city.
Samples sent on application.

JOHN L. MOORHOUSE,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Market Street.

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY,
50 TO 60 THIRD AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA. BETWEEN MARKET & FERRY STS.
WROUGHT AND CAST IRON PIPE, MALLEABLE AND CAST IRON FITTINGS,
BRASS AND IRON VALVES AND COCKS, LUBRICATORS, WHISTLES, TOOLS &c.
GUM HOSE AND PACKING AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
ROLLING MILLS, BLAST FURNACES, COAL AND COKE WORKS
OIL REFINERIES AND MANUFACTORIES GENERALLY,
PROMPTLY FITTED UP BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.

McCORD & CO.
131 WOOD ST.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ARE NOW OPENING
IN THEIR
Fur Department
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
HUDSON BAY AND RUSSIAN SABLE SETTS,
MINK SABLE SETTS,
SQUIRREL SETTS,
FINE OTTER SACQUES,
SEAL SKIN SACQUES,
OTTER MUFFS AND BOAS,
SEAL SKIN MUFFS AND BOAS,
AND ALL THE LOWER GRADES OF
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S FURS.
Also, all kinds of Fur Trimming for Cloaks, &c. Fur Gloves, Capes and Hats for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. All kinds of Fur Robes.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

DIVIDENDS.

BANKS.

☞ FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK—QUARTERLY DIVIDEND—The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the profits of the past three months, payable on demand, free of taxes. S. GEORGE, JR., Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 30, 1876.

☞ MARINE NATIONAL BANK—THE Directors of this bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., payable on demand. W. C. MACRUM, Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 30, 1876.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF the PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand. F. M. GORDON, Cashier. Pittsburgh, January 2, 1877.

☞ PENN BANK—DIVIDEND—A DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. will be paid on demand. WILLIAM N. RIDDLE, Cashier. Pittsburgh, January 2, 1877.

☞ TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on demand. CYRUS CLARKE, JR., Cashier. Pittsburgh, January 2, 1877.

☞ ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK—DIVIDEND.—This bank has this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable forthwith, free of tax. W. McCANDLESS, Cashier. Pittsburgh, January 2, 1877.

☞ FREEHOLD BANK AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION, 68 SMITHFIELD STREET—The Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of (4) FOUR PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, free of tax, payable on or after January 5, 1877. THOMAS STEEL, Secretary and Treasurer. Pittsburgh, December 30, 1876.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE IRON AND GLASS DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK has declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on and after January 2, 1877. HENRY STAMM, Cashier.

RAILROADS.

☞ DIVIDEND.—THE LITTLE SAW MILL RUN RAILROAD COMPANY has declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after January 1, 1877. C. S. FETTERMAN, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

☞ OFFICE OF THE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 30 FIFTH AVENUE (Second Floor)—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. ($4 per share), payable on and after Monday, 8th inst. JOS. T. JOHNSTON, Secretary. Pittsburgh, Pa., December 2, 1877.

☞ OFFICE OF THE BIRMINGHAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE was declared, to be credited on the stock notes. WM. RUSKE, Secretary. Pittsburgh, January 1, 1877.

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY BRIDGE COMPANY (Hand street).—DIVIDEND.—The managers of this company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith at the Citizens' National Bank. R. K. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. Pittsburgh, January 1, 1877.

ELECTION NOTICES.

INSURANCE.

☞ OFFICE MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, 87 WOOD STREET—ELECTION.—An election for Directors of this company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, January 8, 1877, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. J. M. KENNEY, Secretary. Pittsburgh, January 2, 1877.

☞ OFFICE OF THE ALLEMANNIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—ELECTION.—The annual election of twelve Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, January 8, 1877, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. CHAS. F. HERROSEE, Secretary. Pittsburgh, January 4, 1877.

☞ OFFICE OF THE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 30 FIFTH AVENUE (Second Floor).—ELECTION—The annual election for twelve Directors of this company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, January 8, 1877, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary. Pittsburgh, January 3, 1877.

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of the JACOBUS & NIMICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. SAMUEL H. JACOBUS, General Manager and Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held at the office of E. P. Jones, Esq., No. 64 Grant street, on MONDAY, January 8, 1877, between the hours of 3 and 5 P. M., for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year. CHAS. P. DUFF, Secretary. Pittsburgh, December 29, 1876.

☞ THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, NO. 83 FOURTH AVENUE—The Annual Election for Nine Directors of this institution, to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1877, at 10 A. M. WM. LITTLE, Secretary. Pittsburgh, December 26, 1876.

☞ MONONGAHELA INCLINED PLANE COMPANY—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Monongahela Inclined Plane Company will be held at the Lower Station House, Carson street, on MONDAY, the 8th day of January, 1877, at 4 o'clock P. M., to elect a President, Secretary and Treasurer and seven Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may be presented. JOHN L. AWL, Secretary.

☞ MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 11th day of January, 1877, at the office of the company, No. 94 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of officers and managers of the company for the ensuing year, and other business. The polls will be open until 4 o'clock P. M. W. BAKEWELL, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICES.

BANKS.

☞ LIBERTY IMPROVEMENT BANK—ELECTION—An election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, January 10, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. A. M. THORNE, Cashier. Pittsburgh, Pa., December 30, 1876.

☞ MASONIC BANK—ELECTION.—The annual election for thirteen Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock. GEO. C. McLEAN, Cashier. Pittsburgh, Pa., December 27, 1876.

☞ FARMERS' DEPOSIT NATIONAL BANK—ELECTION—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 66 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M. S. GEORGE, JR., Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 8, 1876.

☞ OFFICE OF M. L. I. AND IMPROVEMENT TRUST COMPANY—The Annual Election for President and nine (9) Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, No. 16 Sixth street, on WEDNESDAY, January 10, 1877, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock P. M. H. ROSENBERG, Secretary. Pittsburgh, December 29, 1876.

☞ FIFTH NATIONAL BANK—ELECTION—The annual election for directors of this bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 16 Sixth street, on TUESDAY, January 16, 1877, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M. L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 16, 1876.

☞ GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH—The Annual Election for Nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. J. LAURENT, Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 12, 1876.

☞ EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.—The annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 46 Fifth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M. A. LONG, Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 8, 1876.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BIRMINGHAM—The Annual Election for Seven (7) Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. JOHN P. BEECH, Cashier. Pittsburgh, Pa., December 8, 1876.

☞ MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.—ELECTION.—The annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 61 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. W. A. SHAW, Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 9th, 1876.

☞ IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK.—ELECTION.—The annual Election for Thirteen Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M. GEO. R. DUNCAN, Cashier. Pittsburgh, Pa., December 8, 1876.

☞ PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE—ELECTION—An election for nine Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. J. H. HILL, Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 9, 1876.

☞ ELECTION—AN ELECTION FOR Eleven Directors of the PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK of Pittsburgh will be held at its Banking House on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. F. M. GORDON, Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 9, 1876.

☞ THIRD NATIONAL BANK—ELECTION—The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. W. STEINMEYER, Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 9, 1876.

☞ TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY—ELECTION—The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M. CYRUS CLARKE, JR., Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 9, 1876.

☞ CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK—ELECTION—The annual election for 9 Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on the SECOND TUESDAY OF JANUARY, 1877 (January 9), between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. R. K. WILSON, Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 8, 1876.

☞ ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK—ELECTION—An election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 9, 1877, from 11 to 1 o'clock. W. McCANDLESS, Cashier. Pittsburgh, December 8, 1876.

RAILROADS.

☞ PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY COMPANY—GENERAL OFFICE, 61 FOURTH AVENUE—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS—The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company will be held at their office, in the city of Pittsburgh, on

MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1877,

between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a President, Vice President and seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. D. P. CORWIN, Secretary. Pittsburgh, December 28, 1876.

FALL AND WINTER SOAPS.
SARG'S VIENNA SOAP.
BRECKNELL'S SKIN SOAP.
SQUIRE'S TRUE GLYCERINE SOAP.
LOW'S BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
RUSSIAN KESAN SOAP.
LOW'S GLYCERINE AND HONEY SOAPS.
LUBIN'S FINE FRENCH SOAP.
COLGATE'S DOMESTIC SOAPS.
SHAVING SOAPS, MUGS AND BOXES.
MANY OF THE ABOVE BRANDS CONTAIN OVER ½ PURE GLYCERINE.
SIMON JOHNSTON'S,
Cor. Third Ave. and Smithfield St.,
Opposite Central Hotel.
1p

SUNDRIES.
1 car Oats.
1,500 bushels Wheat.
1,000 bushels Shelled Corn.
1 car Ear Corn.
1,000 Heavy India Bags.
500 Cotton Bags.
In store and to arrive—for sale by
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
349 Liberty street.

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1877.

THE Democratic cow-boys are still whistling to keep their courage up, but it's mighty cold comfort.

THE Peruvian Government has recently completed a new treaty with China, the great object of which is to promote Chinese immigration to Peru. It is heartily welcome to our Celestials, also.

A NUMBER of the New York city banks are arranging to reduce their capital, which shows that the business is overdone. As long as capital lies idle, so that immense sums can be had at two per cent. per annum, banking interests will suffer. No wonder so much of this stock is below par.

SPEAKING of the Bourbon meetings to be held on the eighth instant, the Democratic organ in this city says they originated "with the people." On the contrary, they originated with men who are suffering mentally from apprehension of not getting the places they expected to, and who are consequently playing harlequin in the costume of THEMISTOCLES. Remove their pestiferous agitation from public affairs, and all would be tranquil enough.

THE heroic and invincible FERNANDO WOOD threatens to raise an army of fifty thousand men in New York city to resist "the oppression and fraud of Grantism." If this doughty chieftain would raise up such an armed host—they would be mainly the Democratic majority given in that city at the late election—and march off with them into the sea, he would perform the only patriotic act of which he has ever been guilty. By so doing he would rid that city of its dangerous class, purify the State and benefit the Republic. This is his only chance for an immortality of renown. But we are sadly afraid he will neglect it.

JAPAN is trying its hand at inflation. The Government has recently issued as lawful money throughout the Empire a hundred million dollars in paper bills, for the redemption of which in coin no provision exists, and which are received by the people at par in all transactions. They are receivable in the same manner as coin in all Government bureaus and banks, and in payment of taxes, salaries and all other debts and dues, except the interest on bonds and customs duties; and those who refuse to receive the notes or attempt to hinder their circulation or do any other unlawful act affecting this species of currency are to be severely punished.

A NUMBER of Wall street corporations have lately adopted a rule to pay five dollars to every director, trustee or officer who shall be punctual at any regular meeting of the board. The officer must be present before the President brings down his gavel on the stroke of the clock. If he arrives a second later he loses the premium offered for promptness. It is said to be remarkable what an effect this has had upon directors and the like, especially the very rich ones. The richer the man, the more certain he is to be on hand before the fall of the gavel. These facts show curious glimpses of human nature. In most cases it seems that no person so loves money as he who owns a vast deal.

ACCORDING to the act of Parliament governing the matter, Queen VICTORIA was last Monday to have been proclaimed Empress of India. It appears, however, that the wiseacres in the latter country insisted upon translating the word into its Indian equivalent, or, rather, equivalents, in order to meet the views of the different sections of India. Hence her title actually is, not plain Empress, but "MAHARAJ ADIRAJA SHRI SHRI RANI VICTORIA KAISAR-I-HIND," the literal translation of this jaw-breaking title being "Great King, King of the World, Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, CÆSAR of India." What an extraordinary being they are making of her. Both King and Queen, VICTORIA and CÆSAR. How is she to know by and by whether she is a man or a woman?

TILDEN is reported upon good Democratic authority as being greatly amazed and chagrined that the rank and file of his party appear to submit so patiently to what he affects to consider a violation of their "rights." It is evident that there is nothing he would not give to be President, and it looks as though the morbid intensity of his desire has rendered him desperate. That he will occupy the Presidential chair no sensible man believes, but that he may incite the baser element in the land, encouraged by his truculent House, to violently threaten and even attempt to prevent the peaceful inauguration of HAYES there is only too good reason to suspect. Not a few people hold the opinion that he will not long survive the inauguration of his successful opponent.

THE State of Massachusetts has 63,000 "superfluous women" in excess of men, many of whom, tired of starving and patching, of working and waiting, exasperated by the profuse display of wealth and fashion on every hand, and finally believing that the world cares nothing for them, are indirectly drawn to the pitiless streets, ever accessible to weak or desperate women. Just now the good people of Boston are everywhere preaching "reform" and establishing "reform clubs," yet nowhere do we read of any effort being made to check these growing evils in their midst. They endeavor to reclaim the fallen and aid the needy by founding "homes" and charitable institutions, yet little or nothing is done to remove the cause. The wealthy merchant and manufacturer are liberal enough in donating large sums of money to assist in this reformation, yet utterly mean and niggardly in their dealings with the poor factory or shop girls. They attribute woman's downfall to the wretch who betrays her, never suspecting that they are the first cause, in grinding labor out of her, and in return giving a mere pittance, until they indirectly force her into the devouring streets.

WE propose that this agitation shall go on, until the force of public opinion drives the conspirators from their dangerous games. A mighty voice will speak from many States and thousands of counties and towns on the eighth of January.—*Post.*

'Jesso! It is astonishing that the entire Republican party, to a man, does not turn pale, and, with trembling lips and knees knocking together, invite, as one terror stricken body, TILDEN and HENDRICKS to proceed immediately to the Executive Mansion and take charge of the nation, which has been so utterly ruined by the despotic and freedom-crushing power of Republican satraps. What are we to think of the liberties of the country when its most honest and intelligent people refuse to be frightened out of their wits, after they have been informed by a few vapid copperheads that not to inaugurate TILDEN is to destroy the Constitution, to overthrow liberal institutions and insure all the horrors of a second civil war? What hope can there be of our future, or of the cause of popular liberty, when the American people decline to be scared by the blusterings of the *Post*? We pause for a reply.

THE following statistical parallel, derived from official sources, between the military budgets of France, Russia, Germany and Austro-Hungary is of interest in view of the existing European complications, which to-day's International Conference at Constantinople will probably definitively determine either in the interest of peace or war:

The total expenses of the State in 1876, in France, amount to 1,091,700,000 florins; in Russia, to 956,200,000 florins; in Germany, to 864,300,000 florins; in Austria-Hungary, 635,131,000 florins. Of these ciphers the war budget absorbs in France 276,000,000 florins; in Russia, 303,000,000 florins; in Germany, 195,000,000 florins; and in Austria-Hungary, 98,000,000 florins. That exacts for France twenty-five per cent. of the total budget; for Russia, thirty-one per cent.; for Germany, twenty-two and six-tenths per cent.; for Austria-Hungary, comprising the expenses necessitated by the territorial armies (landwehr) of the two halves of the Empire, eighteen and two-tenths per cent. of the total budget. The maintenance of each soldier reaches on the average in France, 478 florins; in Russia, 412 florins; in Germany, 442 florins; and Austria-Hungary, 346 florins. The effective force of the army in time of peace in France is 460,000 men; in Russia, 663,000 men; in Germany, 438,000 men, and in Austria-Hungary, 247,000 men. The number of generals in active service in France is 325; in Russia, 336; in Germany, 296, and in Austria-Hungary, 208. The number of officers of troops in active service in France amount to 25,103; in Russia, 25,652; in Germany, 18,887, and in Austria-Hungary, 13,644. As to the artillery for field-service, the French army disposes of 726 cannon; the Russian army, 2,768; the German army, 2,472, and the Austro-Hungarian army, 616 cannon. This would give to Austria-Hungary the unfavorable proportion of 2 5-6 cannon for each 1,000 men. Regarding the number of horses destined for the service of the army, France maintains 99,300; Russia, 88,200; Germany, 96,800, and Austria-Hungary, 46,000. Moreover, the average cost of a horse in France is 352 florins; in Russia, 210 florins; in Germany, 330 florins, and in Austria-Hungary, 220 florins.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

The common school system of the State is again brought prominently to notice in the presentation of the forty-third annual report of the State Superintendent, Mr. WICKERSHAM, to the Legislature. The report opens with an account of the Pennsylvania educational exhibit at the Centennial, and regret is expressed that education in the United States was not adequately represented at the Exposition. Various causes are assigned for this failure, the main one being that those who organized the Exposition did not assign to education that prominent place in their plans which its importance deserved; and while they desired to see the cause well represented, failed to encourage proper organization and systematic effort in its behalf. Too much was left to individual effort, and the consequence was that no State was fully represented in its educational interests, and many were not represented at all. The fragments of what ought to have been a well organized whole were scattered through various buildings, and excellent as it was in parts, distracted if it did not disgust those who came from foreign lands to study the American system of education. The Superintendent shows that neither he nor the State which he represents, is responsible for this unfortunate result, as the attention of the authorities of the Exposition had been directed to the matter at an early day, but without avail. Pennsylvania, failing to get even sufficient space to represent her school interests, constructed a building of her own, with twenty thousand square feet of wall surface, and filled it with a fair exhibit of her educational products—an exhibit pronounced superior to any other of its class on the ground.

The Superintendent then gives a mass of facts concerning foreign educational systems and policy, and on the subject of industrial schools holds that it is high time something should be done to enable our youth to learn trades, and to form industrious habits and a taste for work. The character of the movement abroad, in the direction of a more practical education, and its benefits to the working classes, to society and to the State, are set forth in extracts from official reports on the subject, and the conclusion is arrived at that "it takes more than a mere knowledge of books to make a useful member of society and a good citizen." "We must," the Superintendent says, "so modify our systems of instruction as to send out large classes of young people fitted for trades, for business, and willing and able to work."

We have not space to follow the report throughout. It leaves distinctly upon the mind, however, the impression that, excellent as our common school system is, we have something yet to learn in educational matters. The suggestions which the Superintendent presents for the consideration of the Legislature, may be briefly stated thus: 1. Such legislation as will bring ignorant and apathetic school directors up to that degree of efficiency exhibited by the intelligent and progressive. 2. Some plan to aid district school boards in erecting and furnishing school houses, so that an end may be put to the architectural monstrosities which now disgrace the State in many sections. 3. A law more clearly defining the status of the teacher. 4. A modification and strengthening of our normal school system, that teachers may be thoroughly trained for their profession. 5. An amendment of the course of study, especially in the elementary branches, so that half the precious years of childhood may not be wasted in efforts to learn what children are incapable of understanding. 6. A closer system of supervision over every school house, every teacher and every pupil—a system that will not only permit the officers who exercise it to say what they think, but reward them for saying it. 7. A higher education, involving the establishment of high schools, academies and seminaries. 8. The interests of society demand that the common schools be supplemented by a system of industrial and technical schools. 9. The establishment of a State Pedagogical Museum, where all school material produced at home or abroad, worthy of such display, may be exhibited.

To give effect to the views and recommendations contained in the report, the Superintendent suggests to the Legislature the propriety of appointing a commission of competent persons to revise our whole system of public education, and present their report to the session of 1878 or '79. Such commission, if appointed, could also rearrange the school laws, which are now a mass of fragments, without legal coherence, and badly in need of codification.

The statistical statements are full as usual. The whole number of schools is 17,497, an increase for the year of 405. The number of teachers is 20,192, an increase of 312. The pupils numbered 902,345, an increase of 10,272. The cost of tuition was $4,856,881 91; of buildings, etc., $1,735,148 87; and of fuel, contingencies, interest, etc., $2,471,890 90—a total of $9,063,928 68. Including the sums expended for normal schools and soldiers' orphans, the whole amount expended by the State for school purposes during the year was $9,624,458 95. The average cost of tuition per month for each pupil was ninety cents. The estimated value of school property is $26,265,925 98. The "hard times" have cut down teachers' salaries, and the cost of building, fuel, etc., has been materially less. While the cost of tuition increased $110,013 39, the decrease in expenditures of all kinds was $199,998 39.

THE annual message of Governor HAYES, to the Ohio Legislature, is a plain, practical document, containing a number of excellent suggestions, some of which are as applicable to Pennsylvania as to the great State which he governs. On the subject of municipal government, he holds that in order to secure honesty, efficiency and economy in the public service, the best citizens of all parties must unite and act together; that there is no more reason for the antagonism of political parties in a municipal government than in a bank or a railroad company; and that the improvement of municipal government, generally, would constitute one of the best possible guarantees of an efficient civil service upon a large scale. Speaking of the penal system he states that the Ohio Penitentiary is altogether inadequate to the necessities of the State, and recommends that intermediate prisons or workhouses be at once provided for the confinement of the younger class of prisoners, and others whose reformation may be reasonably hoped for. This is precisely what the more progressive advocates of prison reform are urging in this State, in order to relieve our crowded penitentiaries and to afford means to a large class of prisoners for the exercise of that self-help and individual reliance without which they cannot be fully restored to society as useful and trustworthy members. As Governor HAYES has made the science of penology a study, and ranks among the most advanced thinkers on the subject, his recommendations are entitled to earnest consideration. It is, perhaps, worthy of mention in this connection, and in view of subsequent events so well known to the public, that Governor HAYES was called to preside over the deliberations of the National Prison Congress, held in Cincinnati in 1870—a position which had been tendered to and accepted by the Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, but which, from some cause or other, he was unable to occupy. An efficient registry law, and an amendment to the Constitution providing for holding the State elections on the same day the Presidential election occurs, are also recommended in the message.

ELSEWHERE we publish in full the message of the Governor of this State, read before the Legislature yesterday. The document is comparatively brief, and yet it touches on all the main topics of interest to the people, and treats them all with discriminating intelligence. We have not space for any formal review of the message, which sets forth plainly and concisely the financial condition and resources of the Commonwealth, and the best mode of providing for the legitimate expenses of the government, whose receipts are cramped by diminishing revenues, owing to the long depression, without increased taxation; how we ought to protect ourselves against the excursive financial spirit of savings banks by confining them to their proper object; how to increase the efficiency of the public schools, and provide for the education of the destitute and neglected children whom they were intended to benefit, and how to prepare ourselves to meet promptly and successfully whatever emergencies of lawlessness may, in consequence of the unsettled relations between capital and labor, occasionally, in certain parts of the State, arise. The statement of the public debt is clear and satisfactory, and the suggestion of the message respecting the cession of jurisdiction over such land as may be required by the National Government for locks and dams in the work of improving the navigation of the Ohio river, should be promptly carried out by legislation. No reference is made to national politics, except an indirect but telling allusion to the short-sightedness of Congress in neglecting to properly protect and stimulate the depressed industries of the country. Now let the Legislature proceed to put us on the road toward the several improvements and reforms whose necessity is so straightforwardly pointed out.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

God makes sech nights—all clear an' still,
Fur's you can look or listen,
Moonshine an' snow on field an' hill,
All silence an' all glisten.

Paradoxical. Hell Gate is frozen over.

Compulsory education began in England on New Year's day.

A big stink factory. Chicago made 25,000 tons of soap last year.

A method of sending photographs by telegraph is the latest invention.

Among the sweet remembrances of Chicago is that it made $1,700,000 worth of candy last year.

The root of Catiline's memorable conspiracy was want of funds. So it is of that of Wade Hampton.

Last year witnessed the building of 3,368 dwelling houses in Philadelphia, notwithstanding the hard times.

Southern farmers are waking up to the idea that the Southern States are well adapted to the raising of grain.

All the preliminaries of the project of a ship canal between the two continents of America are arranged—except the money.

The entire coffee crop of the world for the past year was 900,000,000 pounds, of which the United States imported one-third.

The New England *Journal of Education* claims a growing circulation of over 8,000, nearly 1,000 copies being taken beyond the Mississippi.

A number of counties in Texas have recently voted in favor of prohibition, and many more will soon take a vote under the local option law.

In the general absence of orders for railroad iron, the rolling mills in the North of England are going into the manufacture of heavy house and ship-building material.

Set us down for the first vacancy. The chief manager of a private London bank receives a salary of $150,000 a year. His two assistants each get $50,000 annually.

In California wheat growing is yielding larger returns than gold mining ever did, and in a few years the whole area of that State bids fair to be turned into one vast wheat field.

The New York aquarium has just received some snakes from Asia, their peculiarity being that when tapped with a stick they break into any number of pieces, like a stem of glass.

Since April last nearly $26,000,000 in subsidiary silver coins have been paid out by the Treasury Department. The weight of coins thus paid out is seven hundred and twenty tons.

There is a coal strike in Tennessee extending to every mine where free labor is employed; and only three mines in that State are worked by convicts. It is the wages difficulty.

European medical journals report the discovery of a new cure for diphtheria. It consists of the local use of chloral and glycerine and the internal administration of chlorate of potash.

A new American opera has been produced at Brussels, which was enthusiastically received. The author is Mrs. Corinne Young, and the opera is based on the story of Evangeline.

The railroad system in Indiana is steadily improving. The total number of cars received and forwarded at Indianapolis last year was 627,568, against 569,084 in 1875, being an increase of 58,484.

The ancient and able New York *Journal of Commerce* has reduced its rate from $15 to $10 a year. This is the only change that has taken place in the *Journal* since the Ptolemies ceased to rule in Egypt.

Cremation is looking up in Europe, and at Brussels a society numbering four hundred members has been formed, by joining which those ambitious of a funeral pyre may hope to have their fancy gratified.

The heavy fall of snow on the plains of Western Nebraska, which are usually available for grazing purposes throughout the entire winter season, seriously threatens to reduce to starvation the vast herds of cattle that roam that region.

At the present rate of development of the flax-raising industry we shall soon lose our dependence on Canada for that staple, and linen manufacture will be begun in earnest. Whenever it is, it will increase, and a great source of wealth will be ours.

The number of deer upon the Texas prairies at present exceeds anything known for years. The belief is that they have been forced from their hill and mountain ranges by cold weather and have sought that warm climate to pass the winter.

The days are full of tonic frost; the snow fills the ideal of winter perfection; the brain leaps with the heart; and man, from every fiber of his stirred frame, renews youth and spirit, and looks, with hope and courage born of the air and season, into the days to come.

The Indiana State House is like Indiana Bourbonism. It is liable to fall in ruins at any moment. The timbers throughout the building are rotten, and the process of decay has already advanced so far that even now the atmosphere of the Legislative chambers is unfit to breathe.

A new American steamship from the yard of John Roach & Son, at Chester, has some novel features. In the stern there is an immense tank intended for water ballast, and capable of holding eighty tons of water. This will be used to sink her aft when that course is necessary to give power to the working of the screw.

The grasshopper is rising to the dignity of a national issue. The infested States appeal to Congress to attach an entomological commission to the Territorial survey to investigate the locusts and devise a means of preventing their ravages, also to authorize the signal service to observe and announce the movements of the pests.

PERSONAL.

It is hinted that the Pope will very likely appoint another American cardinal shortly, and that the appointment will fall upon Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore.

Boston's "best" people, who have gone wild over Bertha Von Hillern, have engaged her to try to walk eighty-eight miles in twenty-six hours, without sleep, beginning the 19th.

A young man slightly insane has made his appearance in New York, claiming to be the Savior. He is singular among pretenders of this description in having a large sum of money about him, which he disburses liberally in payment for all his wants.

The story of the pig-mimic and the clown with the real pig has been repeated in the case of M. Vizentini, who fined one of the supernumeraries in "Paul et Virginie" for not being black enough for a negro, and then made the discovery that he was a negro.

The California Methodists are making a row because none of the bishops will take up his residence among them. "Not one-fourth of our membership west of the Rocky Mountains ever saw a Methodist bishop," mourns the *Christian Advocate* of San Francisco. What a bitter privation!

The bones of many forgotten notables are found in the crypts of the old London churches; in that of St. Martin Outwick, lately cleared away from Bishopsgate and Threadneedle streets, were recognized those of Abigail Vaughan, who left a bequest of four shillings a year to buy fagots for the burning of heretics. The bequest still accumulates.

Cardinal Antonelli was frugal in the bestowment of his great wealth to charitable purposes. He left to the Pope a lapis lazuli cross ornamented with silver, $240 to be spent in masses at thirty cents each for his own soul, within eight days of his death, $5 to the holy places at Jerusalem, and $5 to a hospital at Rome. All the rest of his immense wealth, including his collections of gems, went to his nephews.

It has been discovered that John D. Lewis, two years ago a prominent merchant of New York, who left by will a property estimated to be worth $250,000, was by birth a negro, born of a slave mother. He moved freely in the best society, and was persecuted with a number of breach-of-promise suits, but never married. He began life as a porter, and accumulated all his fortune through his own exertions.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of the facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, a commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN..........President.
JAM[illegible] TEVENSON..........Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee. Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR MAYOR,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
FIFTEENTH WARD,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞ FOR MAYOR,
JARED M. BRUSH.
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞ FOR MAYOR,
JOS A. BUTLER.
Subject to the Republican City Convention.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER,
R. B. BROWN.
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER,
THOS. S. MITCHELL.
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE.
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞ FOR CITY TREASURER,
J. F. DENNISTON,
TWENTIETH WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

☞ FOR CITY CONTROLLER,
R. M. SNODGRASS.
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

☞ SELECT COUNCIL, ALLEGHENY.
JAMES P. SPEER
will be a candidate for Select Council from the First ward, Allegheny, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Thomas M. Bayne, subject to the Republican primary.

1876 Christmas 1876
—:o:—
With the return of the season, I would most respectfully ask you to call and examine my large stock of goods suitable for Holiday Presents

In Engravings the line has never been excelled, and in Photographs, Chromos, Water Colors and Lithographs, I have a full and complete stock.

In the Department of Frames, to which special attention has always been given, will be found a large and varied assortment which, for superiority of manufacture and artistic design, cannot be excelled.

W. W. BARKER,
125 FIFTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

To Manufacturers,
COAL, COKE
AND MINING COMPANIES.

Lot Second Hand 56 and 60 pounds T Rails, of good quality, but little used, and in every respect suitable for Railroad Sidings and Turnouts. FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.
Apply by letter to
LOCK BOX 1459, Pittsburgh P. O.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
Chester, Delaware County, Pa.
Session reopens January 3. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics and English Branches. For circulars apply to CHAS. H. PAULSON, 66 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

DRY GOODS.

1876. 1877.
Holiday Goods!
AT
James Caldwell & Co.'s,
No. 115 and 117
FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.

Attractive Display
AND
Lowest Prices!

NEW
Dress Goods,
Dress Silks,
Muffs and Boas,
Seal Sacques,
Cloth Sacques,
Cloaking Cloths,
Shawls, Skirts, &c.,
Houskeeping Goods.

Will Open on
Monday, Dec. 18th,
NEW SELECTIONS OF
Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Neck Wear,
Gloves, &c, &c.
And Many Other Articles Suitable
FOR
CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S
Presents!

BANK STATEMENTS.

ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
GERMANIA SAVINGS BANK,
JANUARY 1, 1877.

ASSETS.		
First Bond and Mortgages		$526,549 36
Bills receivable		24 031 24
Real Estate and Bank Building		169 038 00
Other Real Estate		34,886 80
United States Bonds		30,000 00
Bank Stocks		5,990 00
Cash on hand and in other banks		47,440 54
Rents due January 1, 1877		3,073 22
		$841,007 16
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock paid up		$150,0.0 00
Due Depositors	$666,223 34	
Interest due Depositors	16,013 87	
		682,237 21
Earnings		8,769 95
		$841,007 16

C. M. SEIBERT,
Secretary and Treasurer.

We, the undersigned, Auditing Committee, do hereby certify that we have examined the Mortgages, Government Bonds, the books of the bank, and counted the money, and find the above statement to be correct.

C. BARCHFELD,
J. LUDEWIG KOETHEN,
A. KLEBER,
A. GROETZINGER.

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned at Pittsburgh, Pa., under the names of E. W. McCLURE & CO. and McCLURE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, E. W. McCLURE retiring from the business, which will continue to be carried on by G. T. RAFFERTY, under the name of McCLURE & CO. The claims and accounts due by or to the late firm will be settled at No. 14 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., by G. T. RAFFERTY.

E. W. McCLURE,
G. T. RAFFERTY.

In retiring from the coke business, the undersigned asks for his succeeding partner the continuance of the patronage and favor which the late firm has enjoyed.

E. W. McCLURE.
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1, 1877.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between D. B. MORRIS and R. M. MORRIS, under the firm name of
D. B. MORRIS & SON,
in this city, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
D. B. MORRIS,
R. M. MORRIS.
Pittsburgh, December 30, 1876.

ALL GOODS
AT
Greatly Reduced Prices,
TO SUIT THE TIMES.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!
FINE PRESENTATION BOOKS,
FINE EDITIONS STANDARD AUTHORS,
BOOKS for CHILDREN,
FAMILY AND POCKET
BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS
IN FINE BINDINGS.

Elegant Photograph Albums, Writing Desks, Work Boxes and Library Inkstands, Fine Gold Pens and Pencils, Fine Note Papers and Stationery, Pearl Card Cases, Pencils and Paper Knives, Japanese Goods, Fine Diaries for 1877.

Jas. B. Dodge & Bro.,
127 Fifth Avenue,
between Smithfield and Grant streets.
Open in the evening until 10 P. M.

C. YEAGER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
Offer to Wholesale Dealers a Large and Complete Stock of
FANCY GOODS
AND
TOYS
AT THE
Lowest Prices!
110 MARKET STREET.

R. H. PALMER & CO.
"LIMITED,"
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.

FOR SALE.
FIRE PROOF SAFE
IN GOOD ORDER.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 30 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh
Send for Circular.

DRY GOODS

1877.

"A VERY HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR"

To All Our Friends and Patrons!

Thanking our numerous friends and customers for the constantly increasing patronage bestowed upon us during the past twenty five years, we would now respectfully announce that for the ensuing year extensive arrangements have already been made with manufacturers on this side, which will enable us to offer VERY SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES to purchasers of GOODS of AMERICAN PRODUCTION, and to which we take pleasure in inviting a close and critical examination, as being superior in every respect to any former manufacture.

In addition to the above, a buyer for our house has just returned from EUROPE this week, where very large purchases have been made, under the most advantageous and auspicious circumstances, invoices of which will arrive during the present month, while through the season a representative of our house will be in the EASTERN MARKETS WEEKLY—all combining to make one of the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE GENERAL ASSORTMENTS of DRESS GOODS, DOMESTIC, HOUSEKEEPING, FANCY GOODS, &c., it has ever been our pleasure to offer, and which for VARIETY, QUALITY and VALUE, will be UNSURPASSED ANYWHERE IN THE UNION.

With the large and extensive facilities and means continually at our command, every convenience will be afforded, and NEW DEPARTMENTS added from time to time, as the wants of our patrons may demand.

Respectfully soliciting the future and further patronage of our friends and the public,

We remain, yours truly,

WILLIAM SEMPLE.

Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Penna.

FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

HolidayGoods
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.
Invite special attention to the following lines of goods, all of which are being offered at
Bargain Prices!!

LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS, all the newest materials.
SEAL SKIN SACQUES.
MUFFS, BOAS and HATS
SILK FUR LINED CIRCULARS.
BLACK DRESS SILKS.
Dark Colored Dress Silks.
Light Party Silks.
Ladies' Silk Ties and Bows
Lace Scarfs, Barbes, Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Linen Handkerchiefs, Plain White, Colored and Mourning Borders in great variety.
Silk Handkerchiefs from 25c up.
Fancy Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, Fine Hair Brushes and Combs, Russia Leather Portmonais, Cigar Cases, Companions, &c.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, 1 to 10 Buttons.
Misses' Kid Gloves.
Ladies and Misses' Gloves and Mittens
Men's Cloth and Leather Gloves.
Fur Gauntlets.
Men's Furnishing Goods.
Dressing Gowns and Smoking Jackets.
Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk Mufflers, Cashmere Mufflers, from 25c up.
Neck Dressing, latest novelties.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Underwear in all grades.

Open every evening during the week previous to Christmas until 8:30 o'clock.

Retail Store,
197 & 199 Penn Avenue.

HOTELS.

IMPERIAL HOTEL,
The Only First-class Three-Dollar-per-Day Hotel in Washington.

In order to meet the wants of the Traveling Public, this First-class Hotel has reduced its price from Four to Three Dollars per day. The above Hotel is pleasantly located near Fourteenth street, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, is convenient to the Treasury, Army, Navy, State, Postoffice and Interior Departments.
N. B.—Take the Pennsylvania Avenue Horse Cars, and tell the Conductor to let you off at the Imperial Hotel.
JAMES S. PEIRCE, Proprietor.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL.)
No. 133 Liberty Street, Foot of Fifth Avenue.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

CARPETS.

CARPETS!
DRUGGETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS
As we near stock taking, we offer SPECIAL BARGAINS.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 Fifth Avenue.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloths, Window Shades, &c
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
NOS. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA

PROPOSALS:

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA., December 30, 1876.

Notice to Butchers and Bakers.

SEALED PROPOSALS, directed to the Board of Prison Inspectors, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, January 5, 1877, inclusive, for furnishing the County Jail with good WHEAT BREAD, for six months, from January 15, 1877.

Also, proposals as above, for good BOILING BEEF (not over twenty-five per cent. bone), for six months, from January 15, 1877.

HENRY WARNER,
County Controller.

JAMES ANGLIM,
PUBLISHER OF
LANMAN'S
Biographical Anna's
AND DEALER IN
RARE, OLD & CURIOUS BOOKS
F Street, near the Treasury,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
☞Books bought in large or small quantities.
☞Law Books, Early American History, Valurble Government Publications, and Standard Works on all subjects receive special attention.

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company,
59 FOURTH AVENUE.
ASSETS $40,443,395.99.
SURPLUS $3,916,531.48
DIVIDEND FOR 1874 $3,037,872.83. RATIO EXPENSE TO INCOME 8⅜ PER CENT.
S.S. CARRIER Gen'l Agent.

DRY GOODS!

MONDAY, JANUARY 1.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
MARKET STREET,
HAVE NOW OPEN ENTIRE NEW LINES OF
FALL AND AUTUMN GOODS!

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY, COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS, BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS, MILLINERY, STRAW AND SILK GOODS, VELVETS AND VELVETEENS, OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, AT OUR OLD PRICES. CLOSE CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES.

WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

INSURANCE.

Citizens' Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
W. G. JOHNSTON..........President.
WALTER MORRIS..........Secretary.
Office, NO. 96 FOURTH AVENUE,
(ENGLISH BUILDINGS,)

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.
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Capt. W. B. Hazlett,
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Wm. B. Hays, Jr.,
Thos. Pepperday,
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John H. Wilson.
CAPT. A. ATKINSON, General Agent.

People's Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 100 FOURTH AVE., (English Buildings.)

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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WM. VANKIRK..........Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER..........Secretary.
GEO. M. ALEXANDER..........Gen'l Agent.

Manufacturers and Merchants'
INSURANCE COMPANY.
87 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
Capital, - - $250,000
ASSETS, $367,015 07, JANUARY 1, 1876.
JAMES I. BENNETT..........President.
JOHN W. CHALFANT..........Vice President.
JAS. M. KENNEY..........Secretary.
AUGUST AMMON..........General Agent.

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Western Insurance Co.
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED MARCH 20, 1849.
Assets January 1, 1876 - - - $328,615.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
Office—First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

DIRECTORS.
Alex. Nimick,
Alex. Speer,
Wm. Morrison,
Chas. J. Clarke,
Wm. S. Evans,
Philip Reymer,
Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Andrew Ackley,
David M. Long,
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ALEXANDER NIMICK..........President.
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GEO. NEELD..........Agent and Surveyor.

Monongahela Insurance Co.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CASH CAPITAL - - $175,000
Insures Against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office—NORTHEAST CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.
WM. A. CALDWELL..........President.
GEO. A. BERRY..........Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY..........Secretary.
Capt. F.A. DORHMAN, Gen'l Agent and Surveyor.

DIRECTORS.
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James Woodburn,
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William Rea,
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John W. Dilworth,
David McCandless,
D. S. H. Gilmore,
James McCandless.

Strength is Security!
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1875, $13,500,000 GOLD.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL.
J. G. COFFIN & CO., Agents,
Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa

"OLD RELIABLE"
Franklin Fire Ins. Co., of Philad'a,
ORGANIZED 1829.
ASSETS, Jan, 1, 1875, $3,308,856 80
J. G. COFFIN & CO., Agents,
Corner Third avenue and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
TThS

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY
ILLUSTRATED EDITION
3000 ENGRAVINGS

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10,000 *Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.*
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FOUR PAGES COLORED PLATES.

W E B S T E R S

"THE BEST PRACTICAL ENGLISH DICTIONARY EXTANT.—*London Quarterly Review, October, 1873.*

The sales of Webster's Dictionaries throughout the country in 1873 were 20 times as large as the sales of any other Dictionaries.

One family of children having WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED, and using it freely, and another not having it, the first will become much the most intelligent men and women. Ask your teacher or minister if it is not so, then buy the book and use, and urge its use, freely.

U N A B R I D G E D

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

ESTABLISHED IN 1821.
R. M. Leonard,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
173 Penn Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT
ENGLISH REMEDY!
The Cordial Balm of Syricum and Tonic Pills.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

However obscure the cause may be which contributes to render nervous debility a disease so prevalent, affecting, as it does, nearly one-half of our adult population, it is a melancholy fact that day by day, and year by year, we witness a most frightful increase of nervous affections from the slightest neuralgia to the more grave and extreme forms of

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

characterized by a general languor or weakness of the whole organism, especially of the nervous system, obstructing and preventing the ordinary functions of nature; hence there is a disordered state of the secretions; constipation, scanty and high-colored urine with an excess of earthy or limey sediment, indicative of waste of brain and nerve substance, frequent palpitations of the heart, loss of memory, and marked irresolution of purpose, and inability to carry into action any well defined business enterprise, or to fix the mind upon any one thing at a time. There is great sensitiveness to impress though retained but a short time, with a flickering and fluttering condition of the mental faculties, rendering an individual what is commonly called a whiffle-minded, or fickle-minded man.

This condition of the individual, distressing as it is, may, with a certainty, be cured by

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRICUM AND LOTHROP'S TONIC PILLS.

Medicines unrivalled for their wonderful properties and remarkable cures of all Nervous Complaints. Their efficacy is equally great in the treatment and cure of Cancers, Nodes, Ulcers, Pastule, Pimples, Tetter, Fever Sores, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Scaldhead, Barbers' Itch, Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Copper-Colored Blothes, Glandular Swelling, Worms and Black Spots in the Flesh, Discolorations, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth and Nose, Sore Legs, and sores of every character, because these medicines are the very best

BLOOD MEDICINE

Ever placed before the people, and are warranted to be the most Powerful Alterative ever originated by man, removing Morbid Sensibility, Depression of Spirits, Dementia, and Melancholia.

Each package of the Cordial Balm contains one box of the Tonic Pills, which may also be had separately at 50 cents per box.

DR. WHITTIER
FOUNDER AND PROPRIETOR OF THE
KEYSTONE DISPENSARY
302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private and Urinary Diseases. Perfect cures guaranteed. Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and final impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all Urinary diseases and Syphillis, (all forms,) consisting of Skin Eruptions, Ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood-poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicine prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent seal for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

"MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE," 144 pages, fine illustrations; price 25 cents. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders and mysteries of reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequence and cure. Sold at office or by mail, sent securely sealed, on receipt of price, in money or postage stamps. Address KEYSTONE DISPENSARY, No. 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. d*

A Cure Guaranteed for ALL forms of Venereal, Private and Chronic Diseases at the GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY, No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Proprietors are Regular Graduates of Medicine and Surgery, as Diploma at office will show, are longer engaged and the most successful, as their extended city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, and all urinary diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to private diseases, sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE An illustrated work 275 pages, a private counselor to the married and marriageable on the mysteries of the sexual system, its abuses, etc., latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without; on how to preserve the health, and complexion, and give to faded cheeks the freshness of youth; the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his works. Address Dr. A. G. OLIN, 187 Washington st., Chicago, Ill. d*

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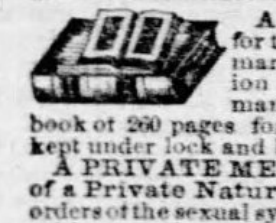

A Physiological View of Marriage for the married and those contemplating, marriage, on the mysteries of reproduction and the secret infirmities of youth manhood and womanhood. An illustrated book of 260 pages for private reading, which should be kept under lock and key. Sent under seal for 50 cts.

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MEDICAL ADVICE on Sexual and Chronic Diseases, a 50 page work sent under seal for 10 cts. All three books containing 460 pages sent securely sealed for 60 cts. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. 8th St. Louis, Mo. [Established 1847.] d*

MARRIAGE SECRETS.
DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide illustrated with numerous engravings from life teaches all the information young people should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the Sexual system, how to cure all kind of Diseases, with hundreds of valuable receipts, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; it is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, and is complete in every respect. Sent securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN, 629 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1837. d*

MANHOOD RESTORED.
Victims of youthful imprudence, who have tried in vain every known remedy, will learn of a simple prescription, FREE, for the speedy cure of nervous debility, premature decay, lost manhood, and all disorders brought on by excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 86 Nassau St., N. Y. TuThS*

A CARD.
To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, Bible House, New York City.* MWF*

PRIVATE DISEASE—OFFICE NO. 194 PENN STREET, next door to St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by new and safe treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure guaranteed or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of twenty years' standing in this city, having cured 20,000 cases. Book and circular, 10 cents. Address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

PRESCRIPTION FREE.—FOR THE speedy cure of Nervous Debility, Weakness, Opium Eating, Drunkenness, Catarrh, Asthma and Consumption. Any Druggist can put it up. Address PROF. WIGGIN Charlestown, Mass.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—

On and after MONNDAY, December 11th, 1876, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

☞CITY TIME.☜

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday, at 2:56 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 11:45 a. m., Philadelphia 3:45 p. m., New York 6:45 p. m.

Mail Train daily, except Sunday, 7:16 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p. m.

Day Express daily, at 8:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:55 p. m., Philadelphia 7:20 p. m., New York 10:15 p. m., Baltimore 7:35 p. m., Washington 9:07 p. m.

Atlantic Express daily at 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p m, Philadelphia 3:10 a m, New York 6:15 a m.

Philadelphia Express daily, except Sunday, 4:31 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 2:49 a m, Philadelphia 7:00 a m. New York 10:05 a m.

Fast Line daily at 8:06 p m, arriving at Harrisburg 3:50 a m, Philadelphia 7:35 a m, New York 10:25 a m. Baltimore 7:45 a m, Washington 9:12 a m.

Johnstown Accommodation, 3:31 p m.

Wall's Accommodation, 6:41, 10:21, 11:46 a m., 2:41, 5:01, 5:46, 6:11 and 11:31 p m. Sunday 12:46 p m.

Brinton Accommodation, 6:06 a m and 9:26 p m. Sunday 9:26 p m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation 9:21 a m, 1:41, 3:11, 5:21, 7:41 and 10:11 p m.

MAIN LINE WESTWARD

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:

Mail Train daily, except Monday	12:41 a m
Pittsburgh Express daily, except Monday	7:51 a m
Cincinnati Express daily	8:11 a m
Pacific Express daily	1:41 p m
Way Passenger daily	8:26 p m
Fast Line daily	11:11 p m
Johnstown Accommodation	10:26 a m

Wall's Accommodation 6:26 9:01 a m, 1:21, 2:41, 5:5 , 7:17 and 7:56 p m. Sunday, 10:01 a m. and 7:11 p m

Brinton Accommodation, 7:41 and 8:16 a m, and 11:16 p m. On Sunday 7:56 p m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation, 7:11, 11:46 a m, 3:06, 4:41, 7:31 and 9:21 p m.

SOUTHWEST PENN. RAILWAY.
No Change of Cars.

Youghiogheny Express, except Sunday, 8:36 a m.

Uniontown Express, daily, except Sunday, 4:26 p m.

Trains arrive from Uniontown at 9:36 a m and 6:01 p m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.
From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City.
City Time.

Mail Train, connecting for Butler, 7:11 a m.

Express, connecting for Butler, 2:31 p m.

Butler Accommodation, 9:31 a m. On Sunday 7:46 a m.

Freeport Accommodation, 4:56 p m.

Springdale Accommodation, 11:31 a m, 6:16 and 11:31 p m. On Sunday at 12:51 and 9 11 p m.

Sharpsburg Accommodation, 8:41 p m.

Market Train for Butler, 3:51 p m.

Trains arrive at Federal Street Depot (city time):

Express, connecting from Butler, 9:58 a m.

Mail Train, connecting from Butler, 5:26 p m.

Butler Accommodation, 1:06 p m. On Sunday 6:56 p m.

Freeport Accommodation, 8:06 a m.

Springdale Accommodation, 6:51, a m 3:51 and 7:16 p m On Sunday at 9:51 a m and 6:41 p m.

Sharpsburg Accommodation, 9:51 p m.

Market Train from Butler, 9:01 a m.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue and the Union Depot.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD —PITTSBURGH DIVISION.

On and after DECEMBER 4, 1876, trains on this road will depart from and arrive at Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fayette Co. Ac.	7:10 a m	McKeesport Ac	6:45 a m
McKeesport Ac.	8:42 a m	McKeesport Ac	7:40 a m
Through Mail..	9:24 a m	W. Newton Ac	8:25 a m
McKeesport Ac.	11:20 a m	Through Ex...	8:35 a m
McKeesport Ac	3:20 p m	Uniontown Ex.	9:40 a m
Uniontown Ex.	3:55 p m	McKeesport Ac	12:40 p m
McKeesport Ac	4:15 p m	McKeesport Ac	2:00 p m
W. Newton Ac	5:08 p m	Fayette Co. Ex.	5:33 p m
McKeesport Ac	6:20 p m	McKeesport Ac	6:05 p m
Through Ex....	7:00 p m	McKeesport Ac	7:32 p m
McKeesport Ac.	11:15 p m	Through Mail..	8:20 p m
Church Train..	12:45 p m	Church Train..	10:05 a m
Church Train.	9:30 p m	Church Train..	6:45 p m
Through Ex....	11:00 p m		

Through Express arrives daily. Through Mail arrives daily, except Sunday.

Accommodation Trains and Fayette County Express daily, except Sunday.

Through Mail leaving at 9:24 a m, daily, except Sunday, arrives at Washington 9 10 p m, Baltimore 10:30 p m, Richmond 7:05 a m, Philadelphia 3:05 a m, New York 6:25 a m.

Through Express leaving at 7 p m daily, except Sunday, arrives at Washington 6:35 a m, Baltimore 8 30 a m, Richmond 11:30 p m, Philadelphia 1:15 p m, New York 5:05 p m.

Through Express leaving at 11 p m. Sundays only, arrives at Washington 12 noon, Baltimore 1:40 p m, Philadelphia 6:50 p m.

QUICK TIME TO MOUNT PLEASANT, CONNELLSVILLE AND UNIONTOWN.

Leave Pittsburgh 9:24 a m. arrive at Connellsville 11:16 a m, Uniontown 11:44 a m.

Leave Pittsburgh 3:55 p m, arrive at Connellsville 6:06 p m, Uniontown 6:45 p m.

Pullman Sleeping Coaches on Through Express, and Elegant Day Coaches on Through Mail Trains.

Ticket Offices, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, and Depot, corner Grant and Water streets.

E. K. HYNDMAN, Superintendent.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
R. EVANS, Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after SUNDAY, November 26, 1876, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Steubenville Ac.	7:17 a m	McDonald's Ac	6:47 a m
Pacific Express	8:42 a m	Cincinnati Ex..	8:02 a m
Washington Ac	9:17 a m	Washington Ac	8:22 a m
McDonald's Ac.	11:02 a m	Dennison Ac....	9:42 a m
Dennison Ac...	3:52 p m	McDonald's Ac	2:02 p m
Washington Ac	4:52 p m	Washington Ac	3:57 p m
McDonald's Ac	6:12 p m	Steubenville Ac	5:32 p m
Mansfield Ac.	11:02 p m	Fast Line....	7:5 p m
Fast Line......	11:34 p m	Mansfield Ac....	7:17 p m
Sunday Church Train	12:47 p m	Sunday Church Train	9:57 a m
Sunday Church Train	9:42 p m		

Pacific Express and Fast Line leave daily.

Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Mansfield Accommodation arrive daily.

All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.
S. M. FELTON, JR., General Superintendent.
W. L. O'BRIEN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after December 4th, 1876, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Crestline Mail..	6:12 a m	Atlantic Ex....	2:42 a m
Erie and Ashtabula Ex....	7:27 a m	Wheeling Ex...	10:47 a m
Clev & W Mail..	8:32 a m	Chicago Ex....	12:27 p m
Chicago Ex.....	9:12 a m	Erie and Ashtabula Ex....	9:42 p m
Clev & Whg Ex.	1:52 p m	Chicago Mail...	3:42 p m
Pacific Ex....	2:12 p m	Cleveland Ex...	3:52 p m
Wheeling Ex...	4:17 p m	Chicago and St. Louis Ex....	7:47 p m
Erie & Wrn Ex.	4:37 p m	Cleve & W Ex..	7:57 p m
Fast Line.....	11:42 p m	Erie Ex.....	11 27 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	8:47 a m	Leetsdale Ac...	6:42 a m
Leetsdale Ac...	10:27 a m	Leetsdale Ac...	7:27 a m
Leetsdale Ac...	12:07 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:12 a m
Sharpsville Ac..	1:12 p m	Enon Ac......	8:47 a m
Leetsdale Ac...	2:17 p m	Sharpsville and Warren Ac...	10:12 a m
Enon Ac.......	3:37 p m	Leetsdale Ac...	12:52 p m
Leetsdale Ac...	5:12 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:12 p m
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:22 p m	Leetsdale Ac..	4:22 p m
Leetsdale Ac...	9:27 p m	Leetsdale Ac..	7:22 p m
Leetsdale Ac...	11:22 p m	Leetsdale Ac...	10:02 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church..	12:42 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church...	9:52 a m

Pacific Express Leaves Daily.

Fast Line Leaves Daily, except Saturday.

Chicago Express Arrives Daily.

Atlantic Express Arrives Daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will Leave and Arrive Daily, Sundays excepted.

J. D. LAYNG, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, December 11, 1876, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, city time:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Arnolds Park Ac	6:50 a m	Night Express.	6:20 a m
Buffalo Express	8:15 a m	Arnolds Park Ac	6:40 a m
Soda Wks Ac....	10:15 a m	Soda Wks Ac....	8:10 a m
Freeport Acc...	11:40 a m	Arnolds Park Ac	9:55 a m
Titusville Ex..	1:55 p m	Emlenton & Reynoldsville Ac.	11:15 a m
Emlenton & Reynoldsville Ac..	3:20 p m	Soda Wks Ac....	1:45 p m
Arnolds Park Ac	5:00 p m	Titusville Ex...	2:35 p m
Soda Wks Ac....	6:15 p m	Freeport Ac.....	6:00 p m
Night Express..	8:25 p m	Arnolds Park Ac	7:30 p m
Arnolds Park Ac	11:10 p m	Buffalo Ex.......	7:58 p m

All Trains Daily, except Sunday.

Church Train—Leaves Soda Works at 8:40 a m, arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:05 a m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:40 p m, arriving at Soda Works at 2:05 p m., stopping at all Stations.

Sunday Special—Leaves Pittsburgh at 8:15 a m, arriving at Emlenton 12:25 p m. Returning, leaves Emlenton 3:10 p m. arriving at Pittsburgh 7:15 p m, stopping at all stations.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Titusville.

Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with train on Low Grade Division for Brookville and Driftwood, making connections at Driftwood with trains on the P. and E. R. R. eastward to Williamsport, and westward to Emporium, Olean and points on B. N. Y. and P. R. R.

Buffalo Express, north and south, connect at Red Bank with trains on Low Grade Division for Sligo, Brookville and Reynoldsville.

Buffalo Express north and south, make close connections at Brocton, to and from Buffalo.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for Baggage to be Checked from Hotels or Residences to destination.

Ticket Offices, 78 Fifth avenue, and Union Depot.

DAVID McCARGO, General Superintendent.

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Used by the principal Railroads, Coal Mines and General Manufactures in Great Britain and Ireland. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Best and Cheapest in the market. Send for Circulars and Testimonials.
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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.
OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, AND AQUA AMMONIA.
OFFICE, NO. 15 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 3, 1877.

The quiet usually prevailing at the opening of the year was noticeable in banking circles to-day. Merchants are generally engaged in settling up last year's business, and are not yet disposed to enter upon new enterprises. The demand for loans is therefore confined to requirements for bank settlements, in which class there was considerable discounting done. Rates continue to rule as before. There was an increase in checking operations, and it is expected that the progress of the current settlements will make things lively in that line during the next few days. Quite a number of dividends have been announced, and as a general rule the percentages declared are quite satisfactory and fully up to the average of last year. The following is a list of the dividends so far declared:

Banks and Banking Companies.

Names.	Dividends.	When Pay'ble
First National	2 quar.	Forthwith.
Allegheny National	4 s. an.	Forthwith.
Farmers' Deposit	4 quar.	Forthwith.
Mechanics' National	5 s. an.	Jan. 8.
M. & M. National	4 s. an.	Forthwith.
Nat. Bank of Comm'ce	4 s. an.	Forthwith.
Peoples' National	3 s. an.	Forthwith.
Tradesmen's National	4 s. an.	Forthwith.
Merchants' National	5 s. an.	Forthwith.
Third Nat'l, Allegheny	2 quar.	Forthwith.
Artizens' Deposit	3 s. an.	Jan. 15.
City Savings	3 s. an.	Jan. 6.
Freehold	4 s. an.	Jan. 5.
Penn Bank	3 s. an.	Forthwith.
Iron and Glass Dollar Savings	4 s. an.	Forthwith.
Workingmen's Savings	4 s. an.	Forthwith.

Insurance Companies.

Allegheny	$2 per share.	Jan. 8th.
Artisans	3 per share.	Jan. 15th.
German	3 per share.	Jan. 8th.
People's	3 per share.	Jan. 8th.
Pittsburgh	5 per sh'e s. an.	Forthwith.
Teutonia	3 per share.	Jan. 8th.
Union	2 per sh'e s. an.	Forthwith.

Miscellaneous.

Northern Liberties Bridge Co.—$2 per share, forthwith at German National Bank, Allegheny.

Little Saw Mill Run Railroad Co.—5 per cent. Forthwith.

Allegheny Bridge Co.—$2 per share. Forthwith.

Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Co.—5 per cent. forthwith at Citizens National Bank.

Birmingham and Pittsburgh Bridge Co.—$2 per share. Forthwith.

Allegheny and Perrysville Plank Road—$2 50 per share, payable January 15, at Second National Bank, Allegheny.

—The following table shows the highest and lowest quotations of gold, above the par of 100 for each month during the last and the previous fourteen years, commencing with January, 1862, the date of the suspension of specie payments:

Lowest Prices of Gold.

Date.	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Highest Prices of Gold.

Date.	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

—The *Financial Chronicle* says of the money market and financial situation: "The close of December suggests taking a review of the year, and the retrospect, upon the whole, can hardly be considered satisfactory. In January and February there was a good deal of buoyancy and activity in the stock and bond markets, and during the first quarter of the year business among bankers and brokers was better than it had been for some time before. But the improvement was only temporary, and during the balance of the year it must be admitted that general business in Wall street has not shown gratifying results. The principal causes which have contributed to the depression of the year, and particularly to the unfavorable situation in our financial markets, have been frequently discussed, and we need only refer to them briefly. Among these were: 1. The large amount of commercial failures, and the disappointment in not experiencing a healthy revival of trade. 2. The unexampled break in a class of railroad securities that had been considered sound beyond question—the prime causes for the large decline in prices being found in the railroad war, the rupture of the coal combination and the general onslaught of the bear interest in the stock market, which came as a natural sequence of the two events just named. 3. The last and worst source of difficulty was the political dead lock, which remains still unsettled.

"It is neither agreeable, nor pertinent to our present article, to dwell upon the misfortunes of the past, and the main question now of interest is in regard to the future—whether these troubles are likely to have so permanent an influence as to throw a cloud upon the business prospects of the next year. In reply to this question, we are decidedly inclined to take the hopeful view. There were abundant signs before the election of a healthy recovery taking place in trade circles; the break in the coal stocks, so far as can be seen, has spent its force, and cheap coal is an important offset to the losses on investments; the railroad war has been settled, and, in spite of some temporary difficulties of detail, it seems likely that it is permanently settled. It only remains to have the political situation cleared up, and the final obstacle to a steady recuperation in Wall street affairs will be removed."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

January 3, 1877.	10:30 A. M.	11:40 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	107	107	107	107	107	107
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	113¾	113¾	....	....	113¾	....
5-20's, 1865	109½	109½	....	....	109½	....
5-20's, 1865, new	110¼	110¼	....	....	110¼	....
5-20's, 1867 registered	113¾	113¾	....	....	113¾	....
5-20's, 1867	113¾	113¾	....	....	113¾	....
5-20's, 1868, registered	113¾	113¾	....	....	113	....
5-20's, 1868	115¾	115	....	....	115	....
10-40's	113⅜	113½	....	....	113⅜	....
10-40's, coupons	113½	113½	....	....	113½	....
Currency 6's	121¾	121¾	....	....	121¾	....
New 5 per cents	111⅛	111⅛	....	....	111⅛	....
Western Union Tel	71¾	72	72	72	72	72¾
Quicksilver	13¾	....	....	13¾	....	....
Pacific Mail	24⅝	....	....	24½	24	24
Panama	130	....	....	130	....	....
Adams Express	102½	....	....	101	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	89	....	....	....	....	....
American Express	56¼	....	....	56¼	....	....
United States Ex	54⅞	....	....	54¾	....	....
New York Central	101	....	....	100½	100⅞	100⅞
Erie	9⅝	9⅞	9⅞	10	10	10
Michigan Central	47	47⅞	47⅞	47⅛	47⅞	47⅞
Michigan Southern	56¼	56⅞	56⅜	56⅜	56⅞	56⅞
Illinois Central	61⅞	....	....	64	....	....
Cleveland & Pitts	89¼	....	....	89⅛	....	....
Chicago & Northwest	36¼	36⅝	....	36½	....	36¼
Do. preferred	....	....	....	....	....	57¼
Rock Island	100½	101	....	100⅞	....	100⅞
St. Paul common	20⅞	20⅞	20½	20⅞	....	20⅞
Do. preferred	53¾	53	53⅞	53⅞	53	53⅞
Wabash common	7⅛	7	....	....	....	7⅛
Fort Wayne	100⅜	....	....	101	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	6	....	6¼	6½	6¼	6⅜
Union Pacific	60¼	61	....	61	....	60
Harlem	135⅛	....	....	....	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	37½	....	....	36¾	36¾
Hannibal & St. Joe	13¼	....	....	14	....	14
Iron Mountain	12½	....	....	15	....	....
C., C. & I. C.	2¾	....	....	2¾	....	2¾
Del., Lack. & West	....	76	75¾	....	75⅞	76⅛
South Carolinas, Apr	....	32	....	....	....	....
South Carolinas, Jul	....	32	....	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	104⅝	....	....	104	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	48⅞	49	....
Reading	19⅞	20	....
United Cos. of N. J.	138⅝	....	....
P'gh, Tit'lle & Buffalo	8¼	8⅞	....
Lehigh Valley	48	48½	....
Allegheny Valley	102	....	....
Central Transportation	....	40¾	....
Empire Transportation	....	50	....
P., C. & St. L. m. b	85	86	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 107.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Money mainly steady at 7 per cent.; 7 gold with loans at 1-32 and interest, closing at 4@5. Prime mercantile paper 5@7 per cent. Customs receipts $515,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $740,000. Clearings $20,000,000. Sterling firm at 484½@486½.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 107, with sales in the interim at 106⅞@107⅛. Carrying rates 1 32@3 64 per cent. per diem and 6@7 per annum. Silver at London not quoted to-day; the last price was 57 pence per ounce; here silver bars are 132 per ounce bid in greenbacks, and 123¼ bid gold; silver coin 123¾ bid.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds active. State securities lower for Tennessees new and Missouris; others quiet. The stock market generally was strong and higher, with an advance early in the day of from ¼ to 2½ per cent., the latter Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, in which there was considerable covering of short contracts. Subsequently there was a reaction of from ¼ to 1½ per cent., followed by a partial recovery at the close. The weak features of the market were St. Paul, New Jersey Central and Pacific Mail. The sudden activity and rise in Ohio and Mississippi was owing to the belief that the property was worth more than represented. Transactions 98,000 shares, of which 6,000 were Western Union, 2,500 Northwestern, 4,000 St. Paul, 28,000 Lake Shore, 35,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 20,000 Michigan Central, 32,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 4,500 New Jersey Central. About 3,000 shares of railroad stocks were bought and sold at the Mining Board to-day. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

West. Union Tel.	72¼	Do. preferred	57⅛
Quicksilver	13¼	Rock Island	100⅞
Do. preferred	....	St. Paul	20⅞
Pacific Mail	23⅞	Do. preferred	53
Mariposa	7⅞	Toledo & Wabash	7¼
Do. preferred	8⅞	Ft. Wayne	100⅞
Adams Express	101	Terre Haute	3
Wells Fargo Ex	89	Do. preferred	15
American Ex	59	Chicago & Alton	99
United States Ex	55	Do. preferred	109

New York Central	100⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	6⅞
Erie	9⅞	Del. & Lack	76
Do. preferred	19½	Atlantic & P. Tel.	15½
Harlem	135⅛	Missouri Pacific	3
Do. preferred	133	Atlantic & P. pref.	2¾
Michigan Central	47⅞	Bur. & Quincy	116¾
Panama	126	Hannibal & St. Joe	13
Lake Shore	56¼	Union Pac. stock	60
Illinois Central	63	Central Pac. bds	106⅞
Cleve. and Pitts	89⅞	Union Pac. bonds	103¼
C., C. C. & I	36¼	Do. land grants	100¾
N. J. Central	36¾	Do. S. F. bonds	94¼
Northwestern	36¼		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	113⅞	New 5's	111⅞
5-20's, 1865	109½	New 4½'s	108⅜
5-20's, 1865, new	110¼	10-40's, registered	113⅜
5-20's, 1867	113¼	10-40's, coupons	113¼
5-20's, 1868	115	Currency 6's	121¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	43	Virginia, old	29
Tennessee, new	42	Missouri 6's	104
Virginia, new	29		

LONDON, January 3, 5 P. M.—Consols 94 5-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105; do. 1867, 108½; 10 40's, 108½; new 5's, 107½. Railroad securities—New York Central 97; Erie 9¼; preferred 17.

PARIS, January 3.—Rentes 106 francs 95 centimes.

FRANKFORT, January 3.—United States bonds—New 5's 102½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 3, 1877.

We have no changes of importance to note in the general markets. Buyers are content to purchase in limited quantities, just sufficient to meet their immediate wants. But every "little makes a mucle," and when all the light purchases come to be lumped together, the aggregate swells to large proportions.

We stated yesterday that there had been an advance of ten per cent. per barrel on flour from Chicago to Pittsburgh. A later dispatch states that the matter had been reconsidered and no advance has been determined upon.

We are reliably informed that there was an advance on wheat and all fourth class freights from all cities west of Pittsburgh to the seaboard on New Years day, but no advance to Pittsburgh. The source from which we derive this information is reliable.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	3,118	Butter, pkgs	70
Wheat, bus	2,500	Bacon, pcs	1,279
Barley, bus	3,812	Bacon, tcs	609
Rye, bus	45	Potatoes, bus	75
Oats, bus	6,160	Corn, bus	1,000
Apples, bbls	25		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total
Flour, bbls	7,605	10,403	18,008
Apples, bbls	131	132	263
Cheese, bxs	1,528	362	1,890
Corn, bus	7,457	4,924	12,381
Wheat, bus	6,751	10,664	17,415
Barley, bus	3,944	11,662	15,606
Rye, bus	1,287	862	2,149
Oats, bus	24,468	28,134	52,602
Butter, pkgs	478	498	976
Bacon, pcs	34,408	36,023	70,431
Bacon, tcs	142	170	312
Potatoes, bus	150	4,329	4,479
Hay, bales	1,174	2,300	3,474

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

FLOUR—Trade is quiet and firm at the following quotations: No. 1 white wheat flour at $8 00 ₩ barrel; No. 1 amber do $7 75; prime red wheat flour $7 50; in sacks 25c less ₩ barrel; Wisconsin $6 50@6 75; Minnesota $7 00@7 25; fancy St. Louis $9 00@9 25; Graham flour $7 00@7 50; cornmeal 70c ₩ bushel; oatmeal $7 50@8 00 ₩ barrel; kegs $4 00@4 50; rye flour $4 25@4 50 ₩ barrel.

GRAIN—Supply ample and demand moderate. We quote prime red at $1 40 ₩ bushel; prime amber $1 43@1 45; prime white $1 45@1 50. Corn is firm on new ear owing to light receipts. Prices are steady, as follows: Old shelled 55@57c ₩ bushel for prime yellow and high mixed; new ear 53@55c; prime new shelled 51@53c. Oats are in good supply but no lower. The demand is moderate and business is steady at 40@41c ₩ bushel for prime white; mixed 38@39c. Rye is in good supply and up to the demand, and quoted at 73@75c. Barley quiet at 85c for choice; 75@80c for good to prime spring; prime fall $1 00; low grades 60c; market dull; jobbing sales at the customary advance.

HAY—We quote loose from wagon at $12 00@15 00 ₩ ton. No. 1 timothy $13 00@15 00; No. 2 timothy $11 00@13 00 from first hands baled. Prairie—Upland $10 00@12 00; mixed $9 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—Is steady at the following rates: Bran $12 50@13 00 per ton; middlings $20 00@22 00; seconds and shipstuffs $15 00@17 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Are in fair demand at the following figures: Prime $1 25@1 50 ₩ bbl; common dull sale at 75c@$1 25 ₩ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Is held at 40@45c ₩ gallon.

BEESWAX—Is quoted at 28@30c ₩ ℔.

BEANS—Are in fair demand at $1 90@2 00 for prime white navy.

BROOM-CORN—Prices are unchanged with sales at the following figures: Choice hurl 6@7c, as to quality; brush that will work up 5@5½c; medium green 4@4½c; red-topped 3@3½c; inferior not desired; crooked in fair demand at about 33 per cent. off from the prices given, as to quality.

BUTTER—Prices a shade easier. Creamery rolls are held at 28@30c; prime to choice solid packed 15@19c; do roll 20@22c; choice dairy rolls 24@

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is moderately active and steady. Prime quality we quote at $3 75@4 00 per cwt.; $7 25@7 50 per bbl.

CHEESE—We have no change to note in prices and quote prime Ohio factory at 14@14½c in round lots; jobbing at 14½c @15c. New York Goshen 16c in round lots; 5½@16c in a jobbing way. Young American 18c; nutmeg 17c.

CRANBERRIES—The supply is sufficient and prices remain at $8 00@10 00 ₩ barrel; $3 25@3 50 ₩ bushel.

CIDER—The demand is fair and supply liberal. Prices range from $3 50@4 50, barrel included, for common; $4 00@5 00 for extra choice.

DRIED FRUIT—Dull and prices as previously given. We quote dried apples nominal at 4½@5c ₩ ℔ for prime, and 5½@6c for fancy; dried peaches 11@12c; evaporated peaches 35c.

DRIED PEAS—There is a good demand for new crop at $1 50@1 75 per bushel.

EGGS—Supply moderate, with a fair demand at unchanged prices. We quote: Strictly fresh 28@29c ₩ dozen, and scarce; pickled are plenty at 22@23c, and not fancied.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@60c.

POULTRY—Supply in excess of the demand and prices lower. We quote live chickens by the coop at 40@45c ₩ pair; dressed 12@14c ₩ ℔. Live turkeys 75@95c each; dressed 14@15c ₩ ℔. Ducks 45@50c ₩ pair; dressed 10@12c ₩ ℔. Geese 50@60c each.

POTATOES—Prices are firm. We quote: Prime peachblows from store at $1 25@1 30 ₩ bushel; lower grades $1 15c@1 20.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 17@19c ₩ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city make.

Provisions.

BACON—The receipts of bulkmeats foot up 7,175 pieces. We quote as follows: Shoulders 8c ₩ pound; short rib sides 9¼c; clear sides 10@10¼c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams are firm at 12½c ₩ ℔ for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules easy and we quote sugar-cured at 13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 14½c. Beef tongues, ₩ dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—We quote as follows: Refined lard in tierces 12½c ₩ ℔; in half barrels 12⅝c ₩ ℔; in buckets 13¼c ₩ ℔; in 3-℔ caddies 14¼c ₩ ℔; in 5-℔ caddies 14¼c ₩ ℔; in 3-℔ pails 14½c ₩ ℔; in 5-℔ pails 14¼c ₩ ℔; in 6-℔ pails 14¼c ₩ ℔. Leaf lard rules at 11½c in tierces.

LARD OIL—The market is quiet. We quote best make of extra at 90@95c; current make 87c; No. 1 at 73c ₩ gallon; No. 2 at 60c; miners' oil, white winter, 58@60c; yellow winter, 53@55c.

MESS PORK—Is firm at $18 00 per barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, at 9@9¼c ₩ ℔; country do 7¾@8c ₩ ℔; rough 5¼@6c ₩ ℔.

Groceries.

Market quiet and firm with a moderate demand at unchanged prices. The following are the ruling quotations:

Green Coffees.	₩ ℔.	*Sugars.*	₩ ℔.
Fancy Rio	24½c	Standard A	11⅞c
Choice Rio	23½c	Standard B	11⅝c
Prime Rio	22½c	Do. extra C	11⅜c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yel	9¾@10 c
Ordinary Rio	19½c	C—yellow	9¼@ 9¾c
Java	30½c	Franklin, B	10¼@10½c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8¼@10 c
Rio, in papers	27 @28 c	Cut Loaf	13¼c
2d grades do.	25 @26½c	Crushed	12⅞c
Rio, in bulk	23 @27½c	Powdered	12⅞c
Java, in papers	32 c	Granulated	12⅝c
Java, in bulk	30½c	*Molasses.*	₩ gall.
Teas.		Str'y ch. N. O.	60@62c
Young Hyson	25c@1 00	Prime	55@58c
Gunpowder	35c@ 90	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30c@ 90	Ex. white drips	64@65c
Japan	25c@ 85	Sugar drips	55c
Oolong	25c@ 85	Lower grades	25@45c
Fancy do	1 00	*Starch.*	₩ ℔
Souchong	28c@ 75	Pearl	3½@4 c
Spices (whole.)		Silver gloss	9¼c
Cloves	45 c	Corn	7¾@10¼c
Allspice	17 c	Chicago gloss	8 c
Cassia	30@31 c	Chicago corn	8½c
Nutmegs	$1 15	*Rice.*	
Pepper	18 c	Choice Car'la	6½@7 c
Soaps.		Louisiana	5½@6¼
Irish soap, ₩ box	$4 20	*Soda.*	
S. S. Star, ₩ box	5 75	Bi-carb, in kgs	4½@5 c
Babbitt's best, ₩ bx	6 75	Bi-carb, in 10-℔ pkgs	5 c
Gold do	6 25	Bi-carb, in ℔ papers	6½c
Extra olive do	3 80	*Candles.*	
Do. N. Y. City, ₩ ℔	9 c	Star, full w't	16 c
German mottled do	7 c	Stearine	11@13 c
California, ₩ box	$4 20	Mould	11½c

FISH—The only change we have to note in prices is in lake herring, which have advanced to $3 00. Quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$27 00	Round herring	$6 00
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Split Labrador do	7 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Pick., hf-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 2 large	12 00	Lake Herring, do.	3 00
No. 2 medium	12 50	L'ge Georges codfish, ₩ ℔	6
Large No. 3	11 00	Medium Georges	5¼
No. 3 medium	8 50	Halibut, ₩ ℔	12½
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring, ₩ bx	35
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—The market is very quiet since the holidays, though there is a moderate demand. Prices remain unchanged as follows: Layers raisins, new, per box, $2 25; London layers, new, $3 25; Muscatel $2 30; mat raisins $4 65 ₩ mat; Valentias, new, 10c ₩ ℔; Sultanas 17c. Dates 8@8½c ₩ ℔. Currants 7¼c. Citron 30c. Prunes 6½c. Almonds—Languedoc 23c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 55c, do Ivica 22c. Wal nuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts 10c. Maccaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₩ box, $5 00. Oranges—Florida $3 50 ₩ hundred. Cocoanuts $7 50 ₩ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—We have no change to note in prices. The market cannot be called active, still there is a moderate trade doing. We quote green peas, 2 ℔ cans ₩ doz. $2 25; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ℔ cans per doz. $2 25; tomatoes do, $1 90; pickles, bbls, $8 50; half-bbls, $5 00.

Petroleum.

January 3.—The market continues very dull; buyers of refined seem to have absented themselves. The Eastern markets gave way and prices fell off 1c per gallon in New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia for spot; futures are not wanted. In our own market there is nothing doing; prices are governed altogether by the Eastern and European markets. At New York no sales are reported; holders ask 27c for spot; no futures wanted; the rates in Baltimore and Philadelphia are the same as in New York. No sales were reported anywhere. According to rates in the East refined would not be worth over 24c here, although we think it could not be obtained for that price, holders being disposed to wait and take the chances.

OIL BARRELS—Are firm; city made $1 50; no country have been offering for some time.

PARKERS, January 3, 5:50 P. M.—The crude market of the region has been very quiet to-day with little business doing. United and Conduit sold at the opening for $3 61¼, and at the close of business was offered freely at $3 57½. There has been but little demand for shipment, which may be quoted at $3 80, this price being nominal, there being little inquiring and not much offering. Shipments from the lower district for Tuesday, 26,905 barrels.

OIL CITY, January 3.—The *Derrick* says: Opening bids were $3 61¼, but the feeling became somewhat firmer and no sales were made below $3 63¾. At this price and $3 64¾ and $3 65 there were a few sales, after which there was a decline to $3 62¼, another advance to $3 65 with a subsequent depreciation at six P. M. In the evening not much was done, the prices being $3 62½ and $3 61¼; one or two sales were made at $3 61¼, the closing price being $3 61¼. Sales and resales 36,000 barrels.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, January 3, closing 2.—Petroleum is offered at easier figures, with the important demand, however, in abeyance and no sales. Quotations for New York delivery are: Crude in bulk 16c; in barrels 18c; city naptha 15c in shipping order; refined in barrels 27c for spot; cases 33@36c. At Philadelphia and Baltimore refined rules at 28c for spot.

PARKERS, January 3.—United $3 61¼ bid; shipment $3 75; nothing doing.

TITUSVILLE, January 3.—Market opened quiet at $3 65.

OIL CITY, January 3.—Market very dull; nothing doing; United $3 61¼; immediate shipment $3 72½@3 75.

ROUSEVILLE, January 3.—Market quiet; no business; quoted about $3 65.

TIDIOUTE, January 3.—Market quiet at $3 70 @3 72½.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3.—Market quiet; standard white 28c; crude 13c; cases 31c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, January 3—Petroleum dull and nominal; crude 16c; refined 27c; city naptha 15c.

LIVERPOOL, January 3.—Refined petroleum 20d; spirits do 13d.

LONDON, January 3.—Refined petroleum 19@19½d.

ANTWERP, January 3.—Refined petroleum 56½ francs.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels.
Crude receipts, A. V. R. R.	6,354
Refined shipments, A. V. R. R.	2,423

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—The following revised list of quotations is furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Acid.		Mag cal ℔	80 @ 1 00
Acetic ℔	12 @ 18	—Carb ℔	.. @ 45
Citric ℔	90 @ 95	Manna SF ℔	.. @ 85
Oxalic ℔	18 @ 20	Morph sul oz	5 25 @ 5 50
Sulphuric ℔	2¾ @ 4½	Nut No 1 ℔	1 05 @ 1 15
Tartaric ℔	54 @ 58	*Oil.*	
Alcohol, gal	2 18 @ 2 30	Anise	3 50 @ 3 70
Aloes.		Bergamot ℔	4 88 @ 5 38
Cape ℔	20 @ 22	—Castor ℔	15 @ 20
Socot ℔	65 @ 75	—Cinnam ℔	2 00 @ 2 20
Am Carb ℔	20 @ 21	—Cloves ℔	.. @ 3 50
Aqua ℔	7 @ 11	Cod liv, gal	2 50 @ 2 75
Annotta ℔	50 @ 60	Lemon ℔	3 90 @ 4 40
—Ashes.		Linseed, raw	65 @ 68
Soda ℔	4 @ 5	Linseed, bl'd	70 @ 73
Bal Copa ℔	80 @ 85	Neats F, gal	90 @ 1 15
Bay rum, gal	2 75 @ 4 00	Olive, gal	1 75 @ 2 00
Bark.		—qu'rts, doz	6 25 @ 10 00
Cassia ℔	27 @ 30	—pints, doz	3 25 @ 3 50
Cinch red ℔	1 30 @ 1 40	Origan ℔	58 @ 80
" pale ℔	70 @ 80	Pepper't ℔	3 75 @ 4 00
" com ℔	20 @ 40	Rosemary ℔	1 00 @ 1 50
Black Lead.		Sassafras ℔	90 @ 98
American ℔	4 @ 5	Sperm gal	2 10 @ 2 30
East Ind ℔	11 @ 12	Tanners, gal	50 @ 55
German ℔	8 @ 10	Whale gal	78 @ 84
Blue mass ℔	55 @ 60	Wintg'n ℔	3 88 @ 4 00
Blue vitr ℔	10 @ 11½	Opium Ty ℔	.. @ 7 88
Borax ref ℔	14 @ 16	Pl Paris, bbl	3 75 @ 4 00
Brim roll ℔	4 @ 5	*Potass.* ℔	
—Flor sul ℔	5 @ 6	Bichrom ℔	22 @ 24
Calomel A ℔	88 @ 95	Chlorate	25 @ 40
—English ℔	2 00 @ 2 10	Iodide ℔	2 75 @ 2 85
Camp ref ℔	39 @ 42	Putty ℔	3 @ 4
Canthar's ℔	1 60	Quin sul p oz	3 10 @ 3 25
Cham Ger ℔	35 @ 40	Rosin bbl	3 50 @ 3 75
—Roman ℔	1 00 @ 1 25	*Root.*	
Chlorof'm ℔	1 00 @ 1 10	Gentian ℔	8 @ 12
Cloves ℔	.. @ 55	Ginger E I ℔	14 @ 16
Cochineal ℔	90 @ 95	" Jamca ℔	.. @ 24
Con lye, cs	5 50 @ 7 75	Ipec pow ℔	.. @ 1 65
Copperas ℔	2 @ 3	Jalap pow ℔	.. @ 75
Cr'm Tar ℔	43 @ 46	Liquorice ℔	12 @ 14
Cubebs ℔	18 @ 20	Rhub E I ℔	2 00 @ 2 50
Cudbear ℔	25 @ 35	Sars Hon ℔	.. @ 58
Emery En ℔	10 @ 12	Senega ℔	1 05 @ 1 15
Et Nit sps ℔	38 @ 46	Valeri En ℔	38 @ 40
—Sulph ℔	70 @ 75	" Germ ℔	25 @ 26
Ext Logw ℔	13½ @ 14	Sal Ammo ℔	16 @ 18
—Liq Cala ℔	38 @ 40	—Epsom ℔	3 @ 5
—Italian ℔	25 @ 30	—Soda ℔	2¼ @ 3
—Sicily ℔	.. @ 25	*Seed.*	
Fustic ℔	3 @ 4	Canary ℔	6½ @ 8
Galls Alep ℔	.. @ 25	Hemp ℔	7½ @ 8½
Gum.		Cardamn ℔	2 00 @ 2 50
Arabic sts ℔	25 @ 28	Mustard ℔	12 @ 15
" White ℔	40 @ 50	Senna Al ℔	30 @ 32
Myrrh T'k ℔	55 @ 60	" E In ℔	24 @ 26
Shellac ℔	40 @ 50	*Soda.*	
Trag s'rts ℔	40 @ 50	Bi Carb ℔	4½ @ 5½
" Flake ℔	1 00 @ 1 20	Soap Cast ℔	11 @ 14
Hoffm's A ℔	.. @ 49	—Cast wh ℔	18 @ 21
Indigo Ma ℔	1 10 @ 1 20	Sugar L'd ℔	26 @ 28
—Span fl't ℔	1 15 @ 1 25	Turp sps gal	52 @ 55
Iodine re ℔	3 88 @ 4 20	*Varnish.*	
Junip Ber ℔	7 @ 9	Copal gal	1 00 @ 1 40
Logwood ℔	2¾ @ 3¾	Japan gal	65 @ 1 25
Mace ℔	1 30 @ 1 35	Damar gal	1 35 @ 1 60
Madder ℔	14 @ 17	Ven Red ℔	2½ @ 4

NATRONA CHEMICALS—There is a steady trade at firm prices, with the exception of bi-carbonate of soda, which has declined ¼c. The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Manufacturing Company to the wholesale trade:

Saponifier—50 cases at	₩ case	$7 50
Less quantity	₩ case	8 00
Greenwich lye, (50 cases)	₩ case	5 00
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	₩ case	8 00
Less quantity	₩ case	8 50
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	₩ ℔	4 @4½c
Less quantity	₩ ℔	4¼@4¾c
Sal soda—25 kegs	₩ ℔	2¼@2½c
Less quantity	₩ ℔	3 c
Sal soda—25 bbls	₩ ℔	2¼c
Less quantity	₩ ℔	2½@3 c
Caustic soda—10 drums	₩ ℔	5¼@5¾c
Less quantity	₩ ℔	6 @6½c
Copperas—20 bbls	₩ ℔	1½c
Less quantity	₩ ℔	2 c
Porous alum—10 bbls	₩ ℔	3½c
Less quantity	₩ ℔	4 c
Sulphuric acid	₩ ℔	2½c
Muriatic acid	₩ ℔	4½c
Nitric acid	₩ ℔	15 c
Chloride calcium	₩ ℔	2½c
Pure alumina	₩ ℔	10 c
Lump alum	₩ ℔	3¼@3½c

Terms, cash in 30 days.

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, &C.—At a recent meeting of the manufacturers, the following prices were adopted subject to change without notice:

	Per ℔.
Strictly pure lead, assorted kegs in ten lots or upward	9 c
25 ℔ tin pails, 100 ℔ cases	9½c
12½ ℔ tin pails, 100 ℔ cases	9½c
White lead, dry casks	8½c
Fancy brands in tin	7 @ 8 c
White lead dry (stric'y pure) in kegs	10 c
Orange mineral	12 @13 c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	13 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @16 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	3 @ 4 c
Spirits turpentine, per gall, in barrel lots	52 @54 c

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—We quote alcohol at $2 20@2 25 ₩ gallon; high wines at $1 14@1 15 ₩ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a steady demand at steady pries. We quote: Extra gunny bags 23c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 24c; American A's 30c; Philadelphia A's 33c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 42c; do 2½ bushel 36c; do 2 bushel 30c; Allegheny 2 bushel do 29c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ℔ cans $1 50 ₩ dozen; ½ ℔ cans $3 00; 1 ℔ cans $5 50; 5 ℔ cans $26 00; 10 ℔ boxes 40c ₩ ℔. Market steady and demand good.

BELTING—We reported recently that manufacturers had, since the rise in leather, been losing on this article and that an advance of 3c ₩ foot in all sizes up to sixteen inches might be expected. The advance has occurred, having gone into operation on the 18th inst. We quote the list of prices as follows:

	Per foot.		Per foot.
1 inch wide	$ 9	5 inches wide	$ 57
1½ inch wide	15	5½ inches wide	63
2 inches wide	21	6 inches wide	69
2½ inches wide	27	7 inches wide	81
3 inches wide	33	8 inches wide	93
3½ inches wide	39	10 inches wide	1 17
4 inches wide	45	12 inches wide	1 41
4½ inches wide	51	14 inches wide	1 65

Discount 15 to 25 per cent., as to quality and quantity.

BROOMS—The demand is fair at former prices. The following are jobbing rates as quoted by manufacturers' agents:

No. 1 hurl	$1 50
No. 2 hurl	1 75
No. 3 hurl	2 00
No. 4 hurl	2 25
No. 5 hurl	2 50
No. 6 hurl	2 75
No. 3 carpet	3 25
No. 4 carpet	3 50
No. 5 carpet	3 75
No. 3 fancy parlor	4 00
No. 4 fancy parlor	4 25
Railroad (extra heavy)	2 75@3 00
Hotel, fine corn (extra heavy)	4 00@5 00
Whisps, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1 25@1 75
Toy brooms	1 25@1 75
Misses' brooms	2 00

HIDES AND LEATHER—The market has been fair since our last report, but the prices have not changed either way. We give the following as the quotations:

Leather

Oak sole, country ₩ ℔	$ 30@ 31
Oak sole, city	36@ 38
Red sole, Buenos Ayres heavy	29@ 32
Red sole, Buenos Ayres mid	28@ 32
Red sole, Orinoco and Cala. heavy	29@ 31
Red sole, Orinoco and Cala. mid	28@ 31
Red sole, good damaged	25@ 28
Oak, rough	24@ 27
Harness, city oak	34@ 37
Harness, country	29@ 32
Harness, No. 2 and common	26@ 28
Collar, oak sides, ₩ foot	12@ 17
Fair skirting ₩ ℔	37@ 40
Fair bridle, ₩ doz	54 00@66 00
Belt leather ₩ ℔	39@ 41
Finished calf	90@$1 20
Finished upper, ₩ foot	16@ 20
Finished kips ₩ ℔	50@ 90

Hides.

Green salted cows	8 @ 8½
Green salted steers, light	8 @ 8¼
Green salted steers, heavy	9 @ 9¼
Green salted calf	12 @13
Green butcher cows	5½
Green butcher steers, light	6
Green butcher steers, heavy	7
Green butcher calf	10

HEMP—The demand is active at $130 00 for Kentucky rough.

OILS—Trade is fairly active and the market is strong. We quote jobbing prices as follows: Neatsfoot oil, pure, per gallon, 90c; miners' oil—No. 1, 60c; head light, 150 degrees fire test, 35c; carbon, 110 degrees fire test, 27@28c; extra engine (amber color), 50c, No. 2 engine (amber color), 40c; extra engine (dark), 35c; spindle oil, 50c; West Virginia, 28 degrees gravity, 30c; No. 2 West Virginia, 25c; natural lubricating, 28 degrees gravity, 20@22c; car oil, No. 1, 18c; car oil, No. 2, 15c; amber burning or torch oil 140 fire test 15@16c; residuum (prepared), $4 00; residuum (common), $3 50; axle grease, ₩ gross, $12 00; rolling mill grease, ₩ pound, 7c; bleached winter whale oil 75c; cod oil, for tanners, 60@65c; straits oil, for tanners, 50@60c.

RAGS—The market is steady. We quote cotton mixed 2¼@2¾c ₩ ℔; and woolen ¼c.

STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $5 75 ₩ gross.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $5 00; hand sapo oil, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—The market is steady and unchanged. No 1 sells in car lots at $1 00 per barrel. We quote jobbing prices at $1 15 ₩ bbl for No. 1; $1 25 for extra do; $1 40 for dairy. Liverpool salt repacked in large sacks of 230 ℔s, $2 00@2 10 per sack; dairy salt in small sacks $3 25@3 50 ₩ bbl.

WOODEN WARE—The market is quiet but rather nominal, former quotations being unchanged as follows:

No. 1 tubs ₩ dozen	$8 50
No. 2 tubs ₩ dozen	7 50
No. 3 tubs ₩ dozen	6 50
2-hoop pails ₩ dozen	1 85
3-hoop pails ₩ dozen	2 10
Washboard, patent, ₩ dozen	2 75
Washboards, common, ₩ dozen	2 00@2 15
Clothes pins, round head, ₩ box	70

WRAPPING PAPER—Crown straw and rag, 35c ₩ bundle; medium, 52c; double crown, 70c; double medium, $1 05; tissue manilla, 35c@$2 65 ₩ ream; dry goods, 75c@$5 50; No. 1 manilla, 10@11c ₩ ℔; No. 2 do, 8@9c; hardware do, 4@5c; tea do, 8@10c; flour sacks (¼-bbl), $35 00@40 00 ₩ 1,000; do (⅛-bbl), $20 00@22 00; grocers' bags (1 ℔), $1 80 ₩ 1,000; 3 ℔s do, $2 70; 5 ℔s do, $3 70; 10 ℔s do, $6 00; 16 ℔s do, $9 50; 20 ℔s do, $10 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, January 3, 1877.

It will be seen from the following circular of J. F. Sadler & Co. and S. B. Hedges & Co. that the offerings of cattle have been considerably heavier than last week, both of through and local stock, and that the market was not as buoyant as it was last week, except for good hogs, which advanced from 75c@$1 00 per cwt. in the early part of the week, but owing to large arrivals prices receded. But we will let the circulars tell their own story, at the same time vouching for their correctness:

Messrs. J. F. Sadler & Co.,

live stock commission merchants, report the following concerning the trade for the week ending to-day:

CATTLE.

The receipts of through cattle were about 90 cars heavier than last week and 70 cars more local, in all only a fair supply. The average quality is commoner than last week, and the commonest grades are lower than last week, while best are not materially changed. The market has ruled slow, there being but few buyers here. The market closed rather tame and weak this afternoon. Thin stockers very dull.

HOGS.

Until to-day the supply has been very light and prices advanced $1 00 on all grades; but last night and to-day the supply being more liberal, especially on the common grades; that class has declined 25@50c and not all sold. While the good were not plenty, yet buyers managed to fill their orders, and the market closed quiet with a slight decline. Yesterday good Yorkers sold at $7 00@7 10; to-day the same kind are selling at $6 60@6 80 and not all sold. Philadelphias sold as high at $7 75 in the forenoon, but are not quoteable as high at the close.

Philadelphias	$7 40@7 60
Heavy Yorkers	6 60@6 80
Light Yorkers	6 25@6 50
Roughs	5 00@5 75

SHEEP.

There has been a fair supply on sale, and the market has ruled very slow to-day at 12½c decline on good grades, and 25c off on common, as compared with last Wednesday:

Best, 115 to 130 ℔s	$6 12@6 40
Best, 95 to 100 ℔s	5 50@5 75
Best, 85 to 90 ℔s	4 75@5 00
Common, 75 to 80 ℔s	3 50@4 00

Receipts—Through cattle, 241 cars; local cattle, 163 cars. Hogs, 119 cars. Sheep, 75 cars.

All drafts drawn on us should be accompanied by the original shipping bill, and drawn only for two-thirds cost of the stock, payable at the Penn Bank. John W. Fort is our agent at Indianapolis and will attend to all stock at that point consigned to us.

J. F. SADLER & CO.

Messrs. S. B. Hedges & Co.

Report the following as the condition of the market for the past three days:

CATTLE.

The run of cattle this week was comparatively heavy. The best grades sold at about last week's prices, while the common class had a slow sale at a decline of 25c from last week's prices. We quote:

Extra, 1,500 to 1,700 ℔s	$5 75@6 00
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 ℔s	5 50@5 75
Good, 1,100 to 1,200 ℔s	4 50@5 00
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 ℔s	4 20@4 40
Nice stockers	3 50@4 00
Bulls, stags and cows	3 00@4 00

HOGS.

The hog market since this day week has been wild, showing an advance of fully $1 00 on some grades. The greatest excitement and highest prices prevailed on Tuesday morning, when Yorkers sold at $6 70@7 10 and Philadelphias at $7 50@7 70. At this writing the market is very tame, with no York buyers on the market. Philadelphias are not plenty, and we think the prices of such will be less liable to a heavy decline than other grades. At this writing, three P. M., prices are nominal, as follows: Interior to best Yorkers, $3 25@6 70; Philadelphias $7 25@7 75 for fancy. We caution all dealers not to buy expecting to sell at the wild prices of this week. We quote:

Extra Philadelphias	$7 25@7 75
Best Yorkers	6 25@6 70
Roughs	5 50@6 00

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep this week was liberal and sold readily on arrival. The market may be called a satisfactory one, with prospects good for the future. We quote:

Extra, 100 to 120 ℔s	$6 00@6 50
Extra, 95 to 100 ℔s	5 25@6 00
Extra, 85 to 90 ℔s	5 00@5 25
Common	3 50@4 00

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, January 3.—Beeves—Receipts for two days 990 head, against 2,550 head for the same time last week and 1,780 due. Prices a fraction higher than Monday; trade dull; some very common dry cows sold at $3 50@4 00; fat bulls $3 00@6 00; poor to fair steers and oxen $8 00@10 25; good to prime $10 50@11 50; extra $11 75@12 25.

Sheep—Receipts yesterday and to-day 950 head, against 3,160 head for the same time last week; 2,500 head back on the road. Not much trade; market unsettled; ordinary to good sheep $4 50@6 50.

Swine—Receipts for two days 3,070 head; against 6,690 head for the same time last week; a dozen car loads due. None for sale alive, but there was a firm feeling with good cornfed wanted at $7 00.

BUFFALO, January 3.—Cattle—Receipts 1,122 head; total for the week 2,669 head. No market to-day; only 13 cars fresh arrivals on sale and 10 cars shipped through in first hands; sales of 2 cars steers, 1,338 ℔s, at $5 40; shippers hardly supplied.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 800 head; total for the week 5,500 head. Market quiet and prices 25c weaker than Monday on Western stock; sales of 4 cars common to medium sheep at $3 87½@4 25; 1 car good, averaging 95 ℔s, at $5 12½; 1 car Canada sheep and 1 car Canada lambs at $6 00, all that offered.

Hogs—Receipts 2,400 head; total for the week 6,800 head. Last week the market was moderately active; sales of 9 cars Yorkers, light to medium, at $6 65@6 80, averaging 174 to 194 ℔s, and 4 cars heavy at $6 80@7 00. Yards bare of stock.

ST. LOUIS, January 3.—Hogs steady; packing $6 00@6 40; choice to extra $6 45@6 50.

Cattle—In good demand for shipping grades; fancy steers $5 25@5 50; good to prime $4 60@5 00.

CINCINNATI, January 3.—Hogs steady; common $5 50@6 00; fair to good light $6 10@6 50; packing $6 60@6 85; heavy $6 00@7 00.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 3.—Hogs firm at $6 25@6 50. Receipts 3,600 head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, January 3.—Flour quiet; spring extra $5 50@6 25. Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 26¾ cash; $1 28½@1 28¾ February; $1 29⅞ March; No. 3, $1 11½@1 11¾; rejected 96½@98c. Corn steady and firm; 44c cash; 44⅞c February. Oats in good demand and a shade higher; 34½c cash; 34⅞c February. Rye quiet at 72½c. Barley firm at 67c. Pork unsettled; $17 20 cash; $17 40@17 42½ February; $17 70@17 75 March. Lard steady; 11.17½ cash; 11.30c February; 11.42½@11.45c March. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 07.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Flour—A shade more doing; receipts 85,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 40@5 80; common to good $5 75@5 90; good to choice $5 95@6 10; white wheat extra $6 15@7 75; extra Ohio $5 80@7 75; St. Louis $5 90@8 85. Rye flour steady at $4 75@5 15. Cornmeal steady at $2 85@3 10. Wheat—More doing; receipts 12,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1 28@1 39; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 42; No. 3, $1 35@1 36; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 39. Rye firm; Western 82@85c. Barley and malt firm and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged; receipts 47,000 bushels. Oats in little better demand but prices unchanged; receipts 15,000 bushels. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes 18c. Sugar dull and heavy; fair to good refining 9½c; prime 9¾c. Molasses and rice quiet. Rosin steady. Turpentine heavy at 47@47½c. Eggs quiet; Western 30@33c. Whisky quiet but steady and unchanged at $1 13. Pork dull and unsettled at $17 90. Beef quiet and unchanged. Lard closed heavy; prime steam 11.40@11.45c. Butter unchanged. Cheese quiet but steady at 7@14c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3.—Cloverseed scarce at 14@14½c per ℔. Flour firm; Minnesota family $6 50@11 25. Wheat dull; amber $1 48@1 49; white $1 50. Rye firm at 78½@82c. Oats firm; Western mixed 39½@44c. Corn steady; yellow, new, 56@56½c; on sailer 58@58½c. Lard 10¾@11¼c. Pork $17 25. Whisky—Western $1 13. Butter firm; New York and Bradford county extras 32@35c; do firsts 27@30c; Western extras 25@27c; do firsts 21@22c. Eggs firm at 34@36c.

CINCINNATI, January 3.—Flour strong and higher. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; red $1 35@1 45. Corn moderately active and higher at 45@46c. Oats quiet but firm at 33@38c. Rye—Demand fair and market firm at 80@81c. Barley quiet at $1 00@1 05. Pork quiet but firm at $17 50. Lard dull; steam 11c. Bulkmeats inactive at 6¾@6⅞@8¾@9@9⅛c, all partly cured, loose. Bacon quiet at 7¾@10@10¼c. Whisky active at $1 06; sales for to-morrow at $1 07. Butter heavy.

ST. LOUIS, January 3.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour active and higher; medium to choice winter extra unchanged; double extra spring $4 75@5 25. Wheat dull; No. 2 red fall $1 39½@1 40¼. Corn steady at 40½@40¾c. Oats firm; No. 2, 32½c. Rye and barley unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 06@1 07. Pork $17 25 asked. Lard—Offerings very light at 11⅛c. Bulkmeats—Some sales lower; shoulders 6⅜c; clear rib 8¾c; long clear 8⅞c. Bacon dull at 8@10@10⅛c.

LOUISVILLE, January 3.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour scarce; extra $4 75@5 00; family $5 50@5 75. Wheat unchanged. Corn dull at 44c. Rye firm at 80c. Oats unchanged. Pork steady at $17 50. Bulkmeats quiet at 7@9¾@9⅞c. Lard dull; tierce 12c; keg 12¾c. Whisky dull and nominal.

MILWAUKEE, January 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firmer, closing firm; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 27¾; No. 3, $1 17½; No. 1, $1 32½. Corn steady; No. 2, 44c. Oats dull; No. 2, 33c. Rye firm and higher; No. 1, 72@73c. Barley higher; No. 2 spring 81c; No. 3 dull at 40½c.

TOLEDO, January 3.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; No. 2 white Wabash $1 44; extra white Michigan held at $1 44; No. 2 Kansas red $1 32½; rejected red $1 09. Corn quiet; high mixed 46½c; new No. 2, 44c; damaged 42c; new, rejected, 43½c. Oats dull and nominal.

LIVERPOOL, January 3—California white wheat average 11s@11s 3d; do club 11s 2d@11s 6d; red Western spring 10s@10s 10d; winter 10s@10s 8d. Flour 24@26s. Corn 26¾@27¼s. Oats 3⅛s. Barley 3⅛s. Pork 67s.

OSWEGO, January 3.—Wheat steady; No. 2 Milwaukee club $1 42; red Wabash $1 45; extra white Michigan $1 60. Corn unchanged.

Wool.

BOSTON, January 3.—Market quiet; fine fleeces held firm. Ohio and Pennsylvania 43@47c for extra and double extra; choice double extra held at 50c; Michigan and Wisconsin 38@42c. Combing and delaine 45@55c. Pulled dull and unchanged.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Cotton steady at 12¾@12 13-16c. Futures closed weak; January 12 27-31@12¾c; February 13 5-16c; March 13 15-32c; April 13 11-16@13 23-32c.

LIVERPOOL, January 3.—Cotton buoyant at 6 13-16@7d. Sales of 32,000 bales, including 6,000 for speculation and export and 12,000 American.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Business continued light with commission houses and the jobbing trade was quiet. Cotton goods firmly held in first hands. Medium and dark fancy prints in fair demand and steady. Ginghams, dress goods and shawls dull. Men's wear woolens in moderate request. Flannels and blankets quiet. Foreign goods dull.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 3, 1877.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending at 3 P. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W W'R Ft.	ABOVE L'W W'R In.	CHANGE —OR †- Ft.	CHANGE —OR †- In.	DIRECTION OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
Cairo	2	10	+1	3	N.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	11	6	—0	6	N. W.	Cloudy.
Memphis	0	10	—0	1	S. W.	Clear.
Nashville	2	7	..	..	W.	Cloudy.
Omaha	2	7	..	..	......	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	..	..	..	..	W.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	4	5	..	..	W.	Clear.
St. Louis	11	2	—0	1	N.	Lt. snow.
Vicksburg	2	10	—0	7	......	Clear.

SPECIAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., January 3, 1877.

River still closed. Weather cloudy; thermometer 16.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., January 3, 1877.

River 4 feet 6 inches and stationary. Weather cloudy; thermometer 16 at 7 P. M.

GREENSBORO, PA., January 3, 1877.

River closed with ice. Weather cloudy.

IRONTON, O., January 3, 1877.

The river gorged here last night at nine P. M. The gorge extends from Portsmouth to a mile and a half above our city. It is also gorged at Ashland and Huntington.

[By Associated Press.]

EVANSVILLE, January 3.—Weather cloudy; snowing lightly; mercury 10 to 23. River stationary; 7 9-10 feet on gauge. Green river icebound; fleet all safe and crews well.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page

THE following is a statement of the work done at the Madison marine ways during the year 1876: New boats built—Bonanza, Virgie Lee, Louis A. Sherley, Fannie Moore, John H. Hanna and Calumet, with two model barges, at a total cost of $95,000. Old boats repaired—The St. Thomas Belle, Thomas Conway, Bannock City, Enterprise, Hudson, Bostona and Wildwood, at a total cost of $13,500. The contract is closed with the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company for a towboat 200 feet long, thirty-two feet beam and six feet hold.

RIVER NEWS.

THE Ohio river is again closed at Portsmouth, Ohio.

THE total wharfage receipts at Cincinnati for the past year were $7,854 99.

THE Coal Hill took 60,200 bundles of cotton ties to New Orleans last trip.

NEWS from below as far as West Franklin report a solid river of ice, all the boats in good condition and the crews all hunky.

THE situation at the landing is unchanged. The weather continues cold and disagreeable. The prospect for an early resumption of navigation is not very rosy.

THE death of Major Jack Hawkins, at Greenville, Miss., is reported. The Major was formerly a riverman, but was subsequently engaged in pork packing and general commission business at St. Louis.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: Captain Lafayette Parker, formerly of the Wild Boy, has contracted with Cutting & Woods, of Metropolis, Illinois, for a tug of the following dimensions: Length, fifty-six feet; beam, thirteen feet; six and a half feet hold, five and a half wheel, worked by a 16x16 cylinder. It is to be in readiness by the first of April.

Steamboatmen's Wages in the Packet Trades.

Rank.	1870.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Captains	$ 150	$ 125	$100@150	$125@150
First clerks	125@175	100@125	100@150	100@125
Second clerks	75@125	40@ 50	40@ 75	40@ 60
Third clerks	......	30@ 40	30@ 40	30@ 40
Mates	80@125	75@100	70@100	60@100
Second mates	40@ 75	40@ 50	40@ 60	40@ 60
Pilots	125@150	100@125	100@150	100@150
Engineers	75@150	......	75@100	100@155
Second engineers	......	55@ 75	60@ 75	50@100
Firemen	30@ 35	25@ 30	25@ 30	25@ 30
Stewards	68@ 80	65@ 75	40@ 75	40@ 75
Cabin boys	15@ 25	15@ 20	15@ 20	12@ 20
Deck hands	30	25@ 30	20@ 30	20@ 25
Watchmen	35@ 40	30@ 40	30@ 40	30@ 45
Cooks	60@ 70	60@ 85	60@100	60@ 80
Carpenters				60@ 70

—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Posting the Books.

December, 1876, will long be remembered as disastrous so far as steamboats and barges are concerned. The following tells the story: Lost—Carl Schurz, Homer, Frank Forrest, Centennial,* Davenport, Rock Island, Leopard, Jennie Baldwin, Bayard, Southern Belle, Fannie Keener, Big Foot, South Shore, Hickory, Liberty, Minisceonge.

Boats damaged—A. Mitchell, War Eagle, Andy Johnson, Golden Eagle, Superior, Savanna, Red Wing, Rob Roy, Northwestern, Utah, Exchange, City of Portsmouth and Cherokee, making, all told, twenty-nine boats lost and damaged, besides barges. But then the worst may yet come. Should the river break up with rain, the loss of boat property will be fearful to contemplate.

*Raised.

The New Map of the Mississippi.

The Cairo correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes as follows: It is a somewhat peculiar fact that the Mississippi river has never been thoroughly surveyed. The maps which are now in use were compiled from detached surveys made by bordering States, exploring parties and certain Government officials; among the latter may be mentioned General Simpson, now engaged in building levees along the river. The importance of a new map constructed upon the most accurate scientific principle will be readily understood from its effect on the inter-commercial interests of the country.

An appropriation of $25,000 for this survey was made in July last. Its general significance is to connect with Eads' jetties at the mouth, but more especially for the uses of navigation and the War Department. The present party engaged in the work, in charge of Lieutenant D. W. Lockwood, U. S. A., have actively commenced operations at Cairo, Illinois. This place was appropriately selected, as the base of operations, being the junction of the two great rivers, the Ohio and Mississippi, and of a climate suitable for working in the winter. From this situation the survey will be carried on to New Orleans; it will require a number of years, however, to accomplish this. It is presumed that the river about Cairo will be surveyed during the summer seasons after the completion of the maps of the Northern and Northwestern lakes. Among other notable features of the survey will be the determining of the different strata of earth at various depths of soil-boring. Through this process the evident liability of the wear of the river's bed will be found. Positions requiring the construction of levees will be located, and the extent of the changes occurring in the river's base made known.

Passed Away During 1876.

PILOTS.

George Willard, drowned, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.

Jeptbah Dixon, Upper Mississippi.

John Weaver, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, Letart Falls.

Ben. F. Brashear, Cincinnati and New Orleans, New Orleans.

John N. Brown, White river, Jacksonport, Arkansas.

John Coalman, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and St. Louis, Indiana.

Frank Davis, Illinois river, Bardstown, Ill.

Burrell Nichol, Ouachita river, New Orleans.

Blyth J. B. Weaver, Cincinnati, St. Louis and New Orleans, New Orleans.

George Fowler, drowned off ferryboat at New Albany, Louisville and New Orleans, New Albany.

Dan Lucas, St. Louis and New Orleans, St. Louis.

Wm. Reader (died in lunatic asylum), Louisville and New Orleans, Louisville.

Fount M. Hughes, Cumberland river, Nashville.

Henry Wood, Cumberland and Mississippi rivers, Cairo.

Thomas Ballard, Louisville and Cairo, Mockport, Ind.

James A. Clark (committed suicide), Cincinnati and St. Louis, Newport, Ky.

Wm. Williams, Arkansas river, Little Rock.

Joe McDonald, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, Allegheny city.

Dick Millar, St. Louis and New Orleans, Little Rock.

David Robertson, Louisville and New Orleans, Louisville.

Louisville's Marine Interest.

[From the Courier-Journal.]

The annual report of the Local Steamboat Inspectors will not be made until the 20th of January. A few figures will be found below concerning the business of the past year. There have been no disasters of any consequence on the river. The following is the report made by the Inspectors:

UNITED STATES LOCAL INSPECTORS' OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, December 31, 1876.—The statement given below comprises the business of this office for the year ending December 31, 1876:

Licenses have been issued to 275 officers, as follows:

Officers.	Orig'l.	R'w'ls.	Total.
Masters and masters and pilots	13	94	107
Mates	2	23	25
First pilots	4	37	41
First engineers	3	68	71
Second engineers	9	22	31
Total	31	244	275

Forty-eight steamers of all classes have been inspected, viz:

	Number.	Tonnage.
Passenger steamers	26	9,813.5
Ferry steamers	7	1,08[illegible].41
Towing steamers	13	2,726.91
Freight steamers	2	25.25
Total	48	13,640.10

Seventeen new steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 5,968.70, have been built in this local district. Seven steamers have been dismantled and gone out of service, aggregating a tonnage of 3,474.77. Two steamers have been sunk, dismantled and abandoned; tonnage, 499.97. One hundred and forty-three boilers have been subjected to hydrostatic test; forty-five boilers have been found defective. Two boilers have been condemned from further use.

MATHER AND HOUGHTON,
Local Inspectors.

RECEIPTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

G W Acker, 2 rolls leather; Jas Callery & Co, 81 g s hides, 3 bdls calf skins; Abdiel McClure & Co, 2 bdls paper sacks; J McCracken & Bro, 16 tubs butter; Chas Kelley & Co, 1 bdl mdse; Whitmer & Co, 4 cars wheat; J P Hanna & Co, 470 bellies, 1,331 shoulders; Head & McElroy, 15 tubs butter; Wilbert & Wallace, 12 do do; C G Hussey & Co, lot old copper; W & D Rinehart, 1 butt tobacco; W J McMaster, 2 sks flour; Findley, Ream & Co, 10 bags do, 1 car hay; J H Rankin, 1 water filter; R G Dunn & Co, 1 box type; T C Jenkins, 210 bbls flour; 920 sks do; D Wallace, 100 do do; Houck, McCague & Co, 400 sks do, 100 bbls do; F W Jenkins & Bro, 880 sks do; Schomaker & Co, 400 sks do; W W Waters, 1 pkg paper; W B Hays & Son, 40 cases lard; Evans, Dalzell & Co, 7 pcs iron pipe; Wm Cooper & Co, 20 hf-bbls do, 20 qr do; Casey, Fogarty & Co, 20 hf-bbls spirits; R S Davis & Co, 2 pkgs paper; Union P M Co, 2 cars dry lumber; Logan, G & Co, 1 case handles; W P Townsend, 4 kegs rivets, 11 casks do, 10 bdls wire; J Wilson & Son, 1 bx cigars; J F McDonald, 24 grate tile; M F Herron, lot sacks; W Springer, lot s iron; J Franz, lot sundries; J F Bradshaw, 9 box butter; Head & McElroy, 100 sks oats; McCullough & S, 29 do rags, lot empty sacks; J Harrison, 41 sks rags; A H English & Co, 1 bx books; Pretzfield Bros, 2 cases 1 tobacco; W J McMaster, 1 bbl cider; Rea, H & Co, 1,250 pcs g hams.

ELEVATOR—G Blaney, 1 car oats; D Wallace, 1 do; W B Chester, 1 do; Elwood & McCracken, oats, etc.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

A Marland, 4 bbls oranges; Aug Depp, 1 car staves; F G Craighead, 18 bags feathers; O Brashear, 26 bdls beef hides, 1 do calf skins, 1 do sheep do, 6 bbls tallow; J H Loh & Co, 6 tubs butter; Voight, M & Co, 2 bbls beans, 6 tubs butter, 2 bxs eggs, 1 coop live poultry; Head, Carson & Co, 21 tubs butter, 2 bbls eggs; John C McDermott, 5 pkgs scrap copper; Steele, Tate & Co, 4 bbls d poultry; Whitmore, W, L & Co, 10 bxs hardware; VanGorder & S, 6 bales b corn; H S A Stewart, 1 piano, 1 organ; S B Thompson, 1 car staves; H J McCracken & Bro, 3 coops poultry; 1 bx game; J Bruenning, 200 kegs beer, 20 hf-bbls do; Adams & Knox, 1 car bulk meat; H J McCracken & Bro, 1 car baled hay; Knowlton & Dolan, 1 do do; D G Stewart, 2 do corn; B H Voskamp & Co, 100 bbls flour; J G Miller, 68 sks rye, lot oats in bulk; Laing & McK, 1 car corn; Houck, McC & Co, 155 bags s stuff; L Lindsay, Jr, & Co, 200 sks flour; W B Hays & Son, 15 kegs pigs feet; S M Willock, 25 bbls oil; Mrs G Yeager, 1 bbl whisky, 1 keg do; Johnson, E, E & Co, 1 bbl molasses; Knox & Orr, 1 do do; N F Eichenbaub, 6 bdls w robes, 3 tables; McElveen, 4 pkgs k d cribs, 1 do slats; Miller, Forse & Co, 10 cases bitters; Johnson, E, E & Co, 1 bbl butter; Hostetter & Smith, 18 bxs paper; J H Loh & Co, 4 hogs, 1 bx tallow, 2 qs beef.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Fuller, L & B, 1 car lumber; Lockhart & F, 14 do oil barrels; J G Miller, 1 do corn, 1 do oats; J Graham, 1 do; Keil & R, 1 do flour; C H Bockstoce, 1 bbl sunds; Duff & McKean, 1 sheller, 1 wheel; J McDonald, 8 e boxes; B Miller, 6 sacks corn; Paine, A & Co, 2 bbls glue; B Tripp & Co, 10 do oil; J L Wyland, 4 bxs f fish; T R Merrill, 1 bbl do; Hartley Bros, 1 bale rubber; M McWhinney, 12 bdl w in s; W Birch, 1 box fish; F Pollard, 3 do s cases; care Harris & Ewing, 1 do glass; S H Steadman, 1 organ; Miller Bros, 61 pkgs furniture; Wm Luinger, 1 box sunds; P Duff & Sons, 3 tubs butter, 1 bbl eggs; B Eynon, 3 pkgs sundries; Warren Springer, 1 lot s iron; J Kenworthy, 7 pkgs furniture; Miller Bros, 9 do do; T H Nevin, 3 empty boxes; Kramer & V, 2 bxs confectionery; Mapes Bros, 6 casks wine; F Schuman, 2 do do; M W Sackett, 4 bbls do; G Smith, 16 hides; James P Coursin, 1 sleigh; Arbuckles & Co, 1 bx coffee; O Barnett, 3 hf bbls butter; A O Mansfield, 8 beef hides; Andrew Cone, 1 bbl apples, 1 crock do; Jno Rose, 1 car oats.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

N Y & C G C Co, 67 cars coal; A D & Co, 38 do coal; P F W & C, 19 do; A V R R, 6 do; American Oil Works, 5 cars bbls; Eagle Oil Works, 1 car oil vit; Vesta Oil Works, 1 car do; Isabella F Co, 1 car limestone; J Simons, 2 sks potatoes; Young & B, 10 emt kegs; J Gangwisch, 7 empt quarter kegs; J S Dilworth, 1 bx cheese; J R Weldin & Co, 1 bx books; Harris & E, 1 bale cans; 1 keg, 2 bxs g ware; Elwood & McC, 101 sacks oats; J C O'Donnell, 1 bx butter; A D Kealty, 1 do; Jas A McPike, 1 do; P W Siebert, 1 do; J Horne & Co, 1 do mdse; Reymer & Bro, 16 emp bxs; J Leisey, 45 emp bbls; Eberhard & B, 7 do; Pier, Dannals & Co, 1 do; Jas Woodwell & Co, 1 bx h ware; Pgh Steel Cast Co, 1 bx patterns; D F Cooper, 20 bbls clay.

Receipts of Metal, Ore, Etc.

	Met'l tons.	Iron. tons.	Blms tons.
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R'y	280	......	......
Cleveland & Pgh. R. R.	90	36	......
Pennsylvania Railroad	36	......	12
Total	406	36	12

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Reese Owens & Co............21 Seventh ave.
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CITY MATTERS.

For seventy-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Pennsylvania Female College.

The next term will open January 3d. Grammar School Department same date. For information apply to the President, Thomas C. Strong.

Valuable Lot at Auction.

On Tuesday next, at 3:30 P. M., Thos. F. Stewart, auctioneer, will expose at public sale the eligible lot corner Western and Allegheny avenues, Allegheny city, 50 by 125 feet to an alley. The neighborhood is excellent and the site a choice one for a private residence. See advertisement elsewhere.

Tramps Put Away.

A number of tramps were arrested in Allegheny, Tuesday night, while sleeping at the Eighth ward coke ovens. They were before Acting Mayor Neillie yesterday, on the charge of vagrancy, and were sent to the Workhouse for sixty days. Their names were given as Fred. Stahlder, John Hart, John Deer, John Fawe, Ed. Kelley and James Regan.

Organization of School Boards.

The School Board of the Bedford sub-school district, Twenty-ninth ward, organized Tuesday evening, with the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Bernard Weiker; Treasurer, John F. Adams; Secretary, James Wallace.

The organization of the Thirteenth ward board was effected as follows: President, E. J. Taylor; Secretary, Robert Arthurs; Treasurer, George I. Whitney.

A New Street Railroad.

A new street passenger railway is projected to run on Second avenue from Market street to Hazlewood, Twenty-third ward. A new machine of which Mr. George Fawcett is the inventor and patentee, will propel the cars, compressed air being used instead of steam. It is claimed for the new engine that it can draw heavily laden cars, not only on a level, but even up a stiff grade without difficulty.

Temperance on the South Side.

A large meeting in the interest of the temperance cause was held last evening in the Bingham street M. E. Church, South Side. Addresses were made by Harry Smithson, S. T. Paisley, George Hall, A. M. Stringer, E. H. Dunbar, Dr. Mundorf, D. I. K. Rine, M. A. Wilson and others. One hundred and twenty signers to the pledge were obtained. A meeting will be held at the same place every evening this week.

The Nation Trust Company Claim.

The question of the claim of the city against the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company will come before Councils again to-day, and it is to be hoped for the last time. The time having expired within which the compromise by the payment of $165,000 on account of the $240,000, was to have been paid, it is necessary that the Select branch concur in the action of the common branch, extending the time to the 8th inst. If this is done, as we hope it will be, the money will be paid over at once.

Obituary.

Day by day familiar faces are disappearing from our midst. The old and the young are taken away by the fierce destroyer. To-day we regret to record the demise of Mrs. John Duffy, one of the esteemed matrons of the Fifth ward. She had reared a large and worthy family, and during her long sojourn in Pittsburgh—the greater portion of her sixty-four years—had endeared herself to a wide circle of friends by her many admirable qualities of head and heart. We tender her family our condolences on the mournful event.

Annual Meeting of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company was held in Cleveland yesterday. The following Directors were elected: J. N. McCullough, B. F. Jones, Pittsburgh; Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia; August Belmont, S. J. Tilden, Charles Lanier, George W. Cass, Francis T. Walker, New York; R. R. Springer, Cincinnati; J. V. Painter, James F. Clark, R. P. Raney, Cleveland.

Johnson, Eagy & Earl.

The loss by this firm by the fire of Tuesday will not exceed $10,000, being mostly by water. They were fully insured, the stock being divided among the North American, Pennsylvania and Franklin, of Philadelphia, the Lorillard, of New York, the Hartford and the Royal, Artizans and Allegheny Insurance Companies. Pending the refitting of their building at Nos. 120 and 122 Second avenue, the firm have removed their large stock of undamaged goods to No. 128 Second avenue, a few doors above. There will be no interruption in the business of the firm whatever. Their present stock is large and new goods are constantly arriving.

The New Postmaster.

The appointment of the Hon. George H. Anderson to the office of Postmaster of this city, will, we have no doubt, give general satisfaction to the public, and carry with it the assurance that the affairs of the office will be faithfully and efficiently conducted. Mr. Anderson has spent his whole life in this community, and for many years was actively engaged in business pursuits. He served two successive terms in the State Senate, and recently filled the position of Speaker with marked ability. He will enter upon his duties with a full determination to discharge them with fidelity to the Government, and to the entire satisfaction of the business community. His appointment has been warmly recommended by many influential citizens, and we feel convinced that he will not disappoint his friends, nor fall below the standard which the public generally are disposed to fix for one who is so competent to administer the affairs of this responsible office.

Advance in Passenger Rates.

The low rates in passenger fares over the trunk lines which have prevailed during the Centennial, and previous thereto, have come to an end, and to-day a new tariff, agreed upon by the several lines interested, goes into effect. The rates from this city to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, compared with the old tariff, are as follows:

Pittsburgh to	New rates.	Old rates.
New York	$10 00	$7 50
Philadelphia	8 50	6 50
Baltimore	7 50	5 75
Washington	7 50	5 75

There is a corresponding advance, over the trunk lines, from points west of Pittsburgh, and also a proportionate advance by the Norther lines. The new rates are still below those which prevailed previous to the general reduction last spring, and as they have been agreed upon after careful deliberation by the officers representing the main lines, will likely remain in force for some time to come.

The Coal Miners' Strike.

The coal miners' strike which we reported yesterday as having been inaugurated, is spreading to all the mines in the vicinity of the city. That the strike for increased wages should be made in mid-winter, in such distressing times, is remarkable, but there appears to be a general understanding in it. The men complain that it is impossible to make a living for themselves and families at two cents and two and a quarter cents now paid, while the operators say that they cannot afford at this time to make any advance. In addition to reports already given from mines on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, on the Pan Handle Railroad the strike is very general, the Mansfield Coal Company being the only works at which the miners refused to join the strikers. The price paid these miners is two cents a bushel, the Pittsburgh Nut Coal and Coke Company whose works are on the Pan Handle Railroad, paying two and a quarter cents for mining.

Catholic Seminary Suspended.

St. Michael's Seminary, located at Glenwood, in the Twenty-third ward, has been obliged in consequence of financial stress, to close its doors indefinitely, and its fifty ecclesiastical *alumni* have been dismissed to their homes for the present. A few of them will be sent abroad to complete their studies; the majority will have to turn either to uncongenial pursuits, or await the remote reopening of the Seminary halls. The perpetuation of this theological institution was one of the late eminent Bishop O'Connor's most cherished projects, and its collapse, though in a measure inevitable, will be sorely felt by the Catholics of both the Pittsburgh and Allegheny dioceses. For two years past the annual collections for the sustentation fund have been largely insufficient—many say for lack of thorough effort. Since the division of the old Pittsburgh diocese the contributions to this object have been but a mere pittance. The Council of Trent makes it mandatory on all Bishops to foster the diocesan seminary, in preference to any other single and all charges combined. It was understood that when the Allegheny diocese was established that both Bishops Domenec and Tuigg would, between them, sustain St. Michael's, but, unfortunately, the unsettled financial condition of the old diocese, a certain estrangement, to use a mild term, between the two dignitaries, the growing lukewarmness among their respective flocks, and the resulting complications, financial and otherwise, have produced a state of affairs that is anything but satisfactory to the clergy and laity of this section.

It is a severe affliction to Rev. S. Wall, the able President of the institution, to see his efforts during a long course of years directed to maintain the widespread reputation of the seminary, thus rendered futile.

OIL PRODUCERS IN COUNCIL.

Meeting at St. Petersburg, Clarion County—The Atlantic Pipe Line to be Extended to Tidewater.

The oil producers of Clarion county held a meeting at St. Petersburg on Tuesday, when Marcus Hulings, Esq., was called to the chair. He stated that the object of the meeting was to devise some measures for the relief of the producing interests from the trammels thrown around the legitimate operations of the trade by that monopoly which at present controlled the pipe lines and by identifying the interests of the railroads with its own, enjoyed freight discriminations which made it master of the situation in manipulating the oil market and dictating the price of our production. The Atlantic pipe line has been the means of opening up competition to some extent in the market for crude which did not exist before this, the producers' line, was in successful operation. Now, said the speaker, we have a proposition from capitalists who are desirous of seeing the oil trade restored to its legitimate basis, to increase our capital stock to $600,000, to lay a three-inch to line of Sharpsburg or some point in that vicinity, and there to build a refinery with the capacity of 10,000 barrels a week and tankage of 100,000 barrels. The parties propose to give the right of way and guarantee it to us, and will, moreover, further bind themselves to furnish transportation for the refined oil to tidewater at ninety cents a barrel. They will, moreover, give bonds to have the whole in successful operation in ninety days. That this measure would afford us the relief we so much need and the only relief that can be of any benefit to producers in particular and to the general public at large, by restoring the trade to its natural condition governed by the laws of supply and demand, I have no doubt, and having stated the object of the meeting, await any further business before it.

Mr. Vanshalck offered a resolution setting forth that in the opinion of the meeting the Atlantic Pipe Line should be extended to tide-water. In doing so the speaker said he had carefully studied the subject in all its bearings and was convinced that the only permanent relief for producers from the grinding monopoly of the Standard Oil Company and the railroads was some outlet to markets at the seaboard, where other refiners could come into successful competition with the Standard.

After some discussion the Chairman, in putting his motion, said he hoped all would vote so that their sentiments could not be misunderstood. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hulings then said that books would be opened at once for the names of subscribers to the new stock, but that under the charter no vote could be taken to increase the capital stock until the expiration of the required time. He held in his hand a letter from the capitalists who had been previously referred to, in which it was stated that in six months the entire outlay for the extension of the line, tankage and refinery would be paid by its earnings. The stockholders would thus see that only a few installments of stock would be called for.

COUNCIL COMMITTEES.

Final Meetings—Street, Road, Printing and Surveys—Expenses for December.

The Street Committee met last evening, Mr. W. W. Thomson in the chair, when the pay rolls were approved for December, as follows: First district, $1,395 42; Second district, $1,003 05; Third district, $971 69; Fifth district, $565 66; Sixth district, $664 42; Seventh district, $977 83; Engineers, $927 04; Viewers, $511 32; Special (Matthews), $390; Special (Wood street), $26,441 31; total, $34,017 74.

The Street Commissioner of the Seventh district was instructed to take down the temporary wooden bridge on Main street, spanning Saw Mill run, and the Commissioner of the Third district was instructed to build a crossing on South street, at the intersection of Thirty-ninth.

After passing a resolution of thanks to Chairman, W. W. Thomson, the Committee adjourned.

The Printing Committee met and approved the following bills: *Dispatch*, $209 09; *Freiheits Freund*, $189 63; Stevenson & Foster, $222 26; total, $620 98, and passed a resolution of thanks to Chairman, John A. Fox.

The pay rolls for the Survey Committee amounted to $660 for the month of December.

The Road Committee met yesterday afternoon with Mr. MacConnell in the chair, when the pay rolls were approved as follows:

First District	$140 13
Second District	243 58
Third District	108 36
Total	$502 07

Mr. William Dauler, from a sub committee, reported that there are at present fourteen switches on the Oakland Passenger Road on Fifth avenue between Atwood and Homewood avenue. The committee adjourned without action.

The Gas Committee will meet this afternoon.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Allegheny county Humane Society was held yesterday afternoon at their rooms, No. 298 Penn avenue, Mr. Chas. A. Colton, President, in the Chair.

After the routine monthly business had been transacted Superintendent Street read his annual report, which was approved.

It was ordered that a circular be issued with the report, setting forth the aims and needs of the society.

An election for officers for the ensuing year was then held and resulted as follows, Mr. Colton, President, declining re-election:

President—Leonard H. Eaton. Vice Presidents—C. A. Colton, Charles J. Clarke, W. H. Slack, Mrs. Samuel McKee, Mrs. S. S. Carrier and Mrs. Levi Wade.

Secretary—G. W. Hammer.

Treasurer—Frederick Rinehart.

Executive Committee—William Wade, Jr., Mrs. S. McKee, Mrs. Dr. S. A. Sterrett, Mrs. C. A. Oudry, Professor George J. Luckey, Zadok Street, Joseph Walters, Mrs. Thomas Mellon, Mrs. J. S. Collins, Mrs. M. A. Eaton, Miss Jennie Hindman, Joel Kerr, Professor L. H. Eaton, John S. Ritenour and Frank P. Case.

Superintendent—Zadok Street.

Agent—Michael Dean.

Several places on the Executive Committee are to be filled hereafter.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge Ketcham.

Owing to the continued illness of the Judge, court met at Chambers yesterday.

The following business in bankruptcy was transacted.

C. W. Wharton and Oliver T. Wharton, bankrupts, city. Petitions for discharge presented and order made for a final hearing on the 19th inst.

William Wellman & Son, bankrupts, Erie county. Register's report adjusting and liquidating certain alleged liens, presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Wm. O. McMillen, bankrupt, Butler county. The same discharged from bankruptcy.

First National Bank of Birmingham, Pa., vs. Charles Foerster. Restraining order issued against Frederick Bennister and George N. Monroe, Esq., his attorney, from performing the acts sought to be enjoined.

W. O. McMillen, bankrupt, Erie county. Hearing on petition for discharge. Assignee files return. Bankrupt submits to final examination. Creditors assent to discharge. No opposition. Conformity certified.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

A. Miller was convicted of assault and battery, charged by Casper Geisz, but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

A nolle pros. was allowed in each of the cases of Henry and William Sernelrock, charged with assault and battery by Charles Dittmar.

John Anderson alias John Weisenberger, indicted for assault with intent to rob and attempt to commit a larceny from the person, was convicted on the latter count. John Mackeral was the prosecutor.

Adelia Gibson was acquitted of a charge of larceny, preferred by Rebecca Hoyt.

John Smith was convicted of entering a building with intent to commit a felony, but recommended to the mercy of the court. W. H. Brown was the prosecutor.

The jury is out in the case of Charles Bauer, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Mary O'Connor.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge White.

Wm. Wood and Wm Hall, for use, vs. George and John F. McCombs. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,576, to be released on payment of $2,415 with costs.

Harriet A. Tarr *et al.* vs. John McCloskey. Action to recover damages in $10,000, for the death of Joseph and John Tarr by the explosion of the towboat Tigress No. 2, at Sewickley, in November, 1875. The defendant was the owner of the Tigress, and it is claimed by the plaintiffs that the explosion was caused by the incompetency of the engineer in charge of the boilers. The testimony was to the effect that McCloskey took out his boat with Lewis Kennedy as engineer; that Kennedy was a miner and had no license as an engineer. The case is on trial.

Court Notes.

Thomas Mellon vs. W. B. Stotler. On trial.

Robert Paul vs. James Giles, owner, &c. Judgment confessed for $203 17.

Christian and Bernard Wolf, the shoe dealers who were ordered to be committed to jail by the Common Pleas No. 1, in a bench warrant proceeding, were subsequently released on furnishing security for the payment of the balance due on the judgment against them.

DR. BULL'S Cough Syrup is a purely Vegetable Compound, innocent in nature and wonderful in effect. For children it is invaluable, curing Croup, Whooping Cough, etc., in a few hours. Price 25 cents per bottle, or five bottles for $1 00.

The Dollar Savings Bank.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It is not the intent of the following remarks to seek patronage for the Dollar Savings Bank, or to draw forth any undue applause from the public. Its intrinsic power, resulting from judicious management, will draw to it, without external artificial influence, as much business as will be consistent with sound and healthy existence. Our design in presenting a partial history of its origin, progress and the principles of its government is that the public may properly appreciate its security and worth. While many other institutions have yielded to the pressure of the long continued and most disastrous depression, the Dollar Savings Bank has just published a report of its condition which must be a source of pleasure and satisfaction to all its depositors.

The bank began its business operations in June, 1855, with a capital of *two dollars*, the amount of its first deposit. At the end of twenty-one years, the deposits count up to *five millions of dollars*, with available cash means in money and United States bonds, of nearly two millions, to meet any legal damands.

The managers agreed to deposit five hundred dollars each, as an evidence of their own confidence in the perpetuity of the enterprise; and further agreed that, if, at the end of the year, the bank should not prove to be of permanent good to the public, it should be closed without loss to the depositors, of principal or interest. Gradually securing the confidence of the community, the bank has passed safely through three severe financial crises without loss to its depositors. No just charges against it have ever been established, while those resulting from envy, selfishness and ignorance have fallen harmless.

The bank is a creature of the State and of law for the promotion of industry, economy and morality—the essential factors of good citizenship; a means by which the weaker and laboring classes of society might enjoy the results of labor and service, through a safe investment, yielding a certain return—a plan by which they could preserve their moral independence, and place themselves beyond the need of any assistance from the community.

An ingeniously written pamphlet has been published by the New York Life Insurance Company, endeavoring to prove that Life Insurance Companies and Savings Banks are twin sisters of benevolence. We cannot allow this idea, but claim that the Savings Bank is in accordance with the Divine edict, "By the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread"—that it cherishes the feeling of manly independence, and fosters the sense of individual responsibility; that it represses that fascinating lottery spirit which is so closely identified with life insurance schemes.

The life insurance system paralyses, in the minds of enlightened Christians at least, the word of God: "Lay not up for yourselves treasures on earth. Be content with such things as you have. I will never leave nor forsake you." It would wrest from God his prerogative of governing the universe and of choosing the position of a family after the death of its head, by presenting the seductions of Satan. To a man whose interest is confined to time, life insurance is not only possibly right, but may assume the shape of duty.

In 1866-7 an attempt was made to draw the bank into an alliance with railroad companies by the purchasing of their bonds. Such investments, aided by a powerful outside pressure, were twice presented to the consideration of the board, but were as often refused by a clear vote. Had the attempt by one railroad company succeeded, the boards of other roads, of equal credit and power, would most probably have been forced upon it, and the panic of 1873 would have found the bank loaded down with a large amount of unavailable or worthless securities. In such an event, the bank could not long have withstood the pressure.

During the first five years of the bank, individual obligations were taken. The resulting annoyances, law suits and losses induced the Investing Committee to refuse that class of securities. We infer that the present sound condition of the bank may be attributed to the rejection of railroad bonds and personal notes.

In early years large loans were made to land speculators on unimproved property. The adoption of the rule that no one person could borrow more than $20,000 on mortgage has broken up this unwise policy.

We admit that the bank has been indirectly the occasion, although not the cause of the inflated value placed upon real estate. The bank has loaned its money to the public on good security, but cannot be held responsible for the improper or unwise use of funds.

For some years, when a mortgage was foreclosed, the surplus, if any above the amount due, was paid to the real owner of the property. The courts have decided that the bank, being a creature of law, has no moral or legal right so to do.

The true intent and primary principle underlying all charters of corporations are the good and best interest of the people. At the outset the officers and employees of a corporation endeavor to advance its interests by pleasant smiles and agreeable manners. When power and influence have been gained the countenance and demeanor change, and the people begin to suspect, and are often soon convinced, that they exist for the corporations, not the corporations for their benefit. A charge of this character could never be truly made against this bank from its origin until the present time. It must be borne in mind that the trustees are the legally responsible agents of the Legislature, receiving no salary or remuneration for their services, and not having the privilege of borrowing from the bank, directly or indirectly.

There are cases where a legal pursuance of duty transforms friends into enemies. A debtor, becoming involved in financial difficulties, fails to pay the interest due. He pleads one excuse after another, and would continue to do so until doomsday. The security is decreasing in value and the bank is compelled to enforce payment by process of law. The debtor, imagining that all things should subserve his private interest, becomes one of the bitterest enemies of the institution. Again, a depositor needs money, and, although directly contrary to the rules of the bank, insists on payment on demand. The unreasonable request being refused, he becomes prejudiced against the bank, which if it acceeded to his demand would defeat the purpose of its charter, and cease to be a savings institution.

The bank is a self perpetuating institution, filling vacancies in its own board. The large number of trustees provides a partial safeguard against future evils that might possibly occur. This bank should be morally and financially independent of all other corporations. Taking into consideration human infirmity and fallibility, no President or salaried officer of another bank should be placed upon the Executive Committees, to whom, in a measure, are intrusted the moral and financial power of the bank.

It can be said, in truth and sincerity, that the gentlemen who have been placed in these responsible positions have been business men of honor, integrity and capability; but what or who may come in the future, none can tell. The abuses and evils that have been made manifest in some of the savings banks, in the Eastern States, were the causes of injury and failure. The President of a savings bank in Boston, a contemporary of the Dollar bank, now having a deposit of twelve millions, stated, in conversation, that the efforts of its own directors and those of other banks to make the savings bank subservient to the ordinary banks, were so persistent, annoying and even dangerous, that they were then applying to the Legislature to remedy the evil.

It has been said, we think properly, that this bank has no legal right to make donations from its funds for any purpose, unless it be for defense, or for services rendered in its own interest. While the private stockholders of an ordinary bank choose their own directors, and can displace them for any dereliction of duty, the depositors of a savings bank, who are its corporate owners, have not the power of choosing or rejecting a director. This fact makes the position one of peculiar and delicate responsibility, that should not be abused.

Admitting that this bank has fallen into some errors springing from fallible judgment and inexperience, yet they have been rectified, and the depositors to-day have abundant reasons to be satisfied with the strength and security exhibited by its last report. Those who have made loans from its funds should be thankful that this strength enables them to hold their land by keeping the security intact and promptly paying the interest due, until their property again reaches its intrinsic value.

We trust this bank may long continue to stand in the front rank of sound financial institutions, and be a means of blessing to all who may use it while the country or Government may live.

A MANAGER.

PITTSBURGH, December 28, 1876.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Library Hall—Rose Eytinge.

This evening our people will have an opportunity to see that magnificent actress, Miss Rose Eytinge, in an entirely new play, and one in which her splendid talent will be shown to the best possible advantage. It is entitled "Katharine, or the Mystery of Bracken Hollow." It will be put upon the stage in fine style. The play has been carefully rehearsed, and an excellent performance may be expected to-night.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Jean Valjean, or the Man of Two Lives," is drawing well, the audiences being fair in numbers and always appreciative. Mr. Gotthold never acted better than as *Jean Valjean*. He astonishes his most ardent admirers by his powerful impersonation of the out-cast, redeemed to a better life by the kindly action of a good priest. The play will be repeated to-night.

Academy of Music.

Matt. Morgan's novelty company will give their first entertainment at the Academy this evening. Those desiring seats can get them at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street.

Killed by a Train.

Coroner Thomas held an inquest yesterday on the body of Margaret Mitchell, who was killed Tuesday night near McKeesport, on the Connellsville Railroad, by the express train east. It appears the woman was walking on the track, followed by a small dog, and hearing the train approaching, she stooped to take the animal up, when the engine struck her on the head, fracturing her skull, causing instant death. The body was carried by the trainmen to her home, the only occupants of which were three small children, the husband being in Dixmont. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

The Murphy Movement.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I observe that you are having another great "battle of Blenheim" in your Smoky City. There have been several in my day; and this, like each of its predecessors, will, no doubt, result in "a famous victory." The little Peterkins of five and fifty years hence may ask "What good came of it, at last?" and the old grandfathers may be sadly at a loss to answer; but "a famous victory" we will have! No doubt of this! Mr. Murphy is a very earnest man, and proposes to give to every hungry man who signs the pledge a "good square meal." He gathers in the tramps and feeds them as a reward for promising that they "never will drink any more;" and the ladies, God bless them! mend the clothes of these same tramps, notwithstanding "the creeping things" with which they be enlivened, and the tramps are taught to sing hymns in nice, hot rooms so heavy with carbonic acid gas that they feel quite at home amid the foul smells.

Of course thousands of tramps will sign the pledge. Nay, I suspect that thousands will come to our city on purpose to sign the pledge, and get a good square meal and a railroad pass to some other point, for I learn that Mr. Murphy furnishes passes, as well as pledges, "free gratis for nothing and never a cent to pay;" and if this does not push along the temperance car at the rate of sixty miles an hour, that great motive power which keeps the tramp going like the famous cork leg, has altogether lost force. He is a very poor specimen of a tramp who will not sign a pledge to do, or leave undone, any imaginable or unimaginable thing for a square meal and a pass! Of course the hosts who will range themselves under the Murphy banner, on these terms, will insure such a victory as we probably have never before seen; but the good that is to come of it, at last, is quite another thing.

The tramp is an open, avowed enemy to society, a fellow who has adopted the profession of begging and stealing in preference to working, and there is probably not one in fifty who would not much rather sign a temperance pledge, get baptized, join church and receive communion, than do one, good solid hour of honest work; and every movement which, in any manner, aids them in maintaining this position is one against the good order and well being of society.

Here you all are now, with your streets blockaded by snow, frozen mud, the working men and working horses enduring a cruel strain on this account, and a set of loafers kept in hot rooms, singing hymns, sniffling and eating at the expense of these same working men and horses!

If you want to improve the condition of the poor, and teach tramps temperance, set them to work. The same money and effort which keeps them in idleness would surely furnish them employment. Take your men out, set them to shoveling and carting this mass of filth off your streets; pay them fifty cents a day, and that will get them plenty of substantial food; furnish them lodgings as you now do, and do not detain them when they can do better; but shut them up and give them a very scant allowance of bread and water if they refuse to work for the bread they eat.

It is a disgrace and enough to make any reasonable man pronounce our civilization and Christianity failures to see people, in the name of Christianity, cultivating pauperism and crime, offering rewards and premiums for idleness and forgetting that the Bible, in which they profess to believe, says distinctly: "He who will not work, neither shall he eat!"

It is a bastard Christianity, a spurious benevolence which feeds men in idleness; and if there is no other way to manage these fellows we should establish the whipping post for their benefit, and flog them until they go to work and earn an honest living.

There is plenty of work, and plenty of men to do it; and all our hard times come from having so much labor locked up in the bank of idleness. For this the benevolence of the country is as much to blame as its laziness, for it is constantly at work getting up premiums for idleness.

If any one is at a loss to know how to begin to convert loafers into useful citizens, let him turn to this street cleaning business. Set the idle men of Murphy's band to removing the present dirt obstruction to business, and the money spent on the present movement will do wonders toward accomplishing this desirable end. Let every tramp understand that when he comes to Pittsburgh it is not to sing hymns and be coddled and fed by ladies, in rooms reeking with foul odors, but to go to work in the keen, bracing air, and so to get the loins of his manhood girded up and to be renewed in the inner and outward man, by the feeling that he has honestly earned the bread he eats.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

SELECT COUNCIL of 1876 will meet this afternoon.

WASHINGTON MCCARTNEY, of Lawrenceville, had his hip dislocated by the upsetting of a sleigh on Monday night.

JACOB LORTZ, charged on oath of Peter Speilman with deserting his wife, was committed for court by Alderman Kreuter yesterday.

PROFESSOR L. H. EATON, of Allegheny city, Principal of the Forbes district, Sixth ward schools, this city, is the new President of the Humane Society.

IF Edward Brophy and his sister, supposed to be residents of this city, will call upon Chief Hartzell they may hear of something of advantage to them.

MILTON BARNETT, charged before Alderman Butler with forgery, on oath of J. I. Hume, had a hearing yesterday, and was committed for trial in default of bail.

JAMES WICKHAM was committed to jail yesterday, by Justice of the Peace Keil, of Sharpsburg, for trial on a charge of larceny. George T. Lewis made the information.

THE Bellevue Eclectic Club will give a musical and literary entertainment this evening at the Public Hall, Bellevue, when Professor Burtt will deliver his interesting lecture on "The Philosophy of History."

MAGGIE MCCAYL, a little five-year old, residing on Marion avenue, Allegheny, while doing an errand for her mother yesterday, slipped and fell near the railroad, dislocating her left shoulder-blade. Dr. McCarroll was summoned.

THE Harrisburg *Independent* says: Colonel James Onslow, the oldest newspaper correspondent doing service on the hill and deservedly popular as a reliable reporter, is once more on the quarter deck, looking fresh and hearty for work.

THE following persons were chosen at the annual election of the Eagle Cotton Mills Company on Tuesday: Orlando M. Harper, President; Robert B. Townsend, Secretary and Treasurer. Directors—John H. Dalzell, Jacob W. Cook, Charles W. Batchelor, O. M. Harper and Ralph Bagaley.

SECRETARY BRAUN, of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, distributed, yesterday, 145 loads of coal, worth $114, thirty-two pairs of shoes and $399 in cash. This is the largest amount of relief ever distributed in one day. The number of applicants was 535, 150 of whom were turned away empty handed.

MERCANTILE JOB PRINTING

Blank Books and Stationery.

The mercantile job printing office and blank book manufacturing establishment of S. Reed Johnston, No. 178 Wood street, is in full running order, and merchants can be accommodated promptly with the best work in the line. Mr. Johnston's establishment is one of the best appointed of the kind west of the mountains, as all who have had work done there can testify. In everything the best is the cheapest by all odds, and in nothing is this truer than in the matter of printing and blank book manufacture. From personal experience we can recommend this establishment. None but first-class work is turned out by Mr. Johnston, and all who try him will, we are assured, call again. In preparing for spring trade don't forget this house, No. 178 Wood street.

The Western University

Will re-open on Wednesday, 3d inst.

Do You Want

the best cook stove in the market? Then buy the DOMESTIC; manufactured by

JOHN B. HERRON & Co.,
291 Liberty street,

and for sale by dealers generally. STUTH

For Rent.

Large, elegant residence of twelve rooms, all modern improvements, bath, stationary stands, stable, &c.; is one of the best finished houses in Allegheny City; delightful location. Inquire at 247 Allegheny avenue.

The Domestic Portable Range

is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. It costs no more than an ordinary cook stove. Manufactured by

JOHN B. HERRON & Co.,
291 Liberty street,

and for sale by dealers generally. STUTH

In the General Distribution

of medals, if it had been possible for the "International Jury of Award" to have given a medal to the best hotel in Philadelphia, this honor would have been received by the Colonnade, "for all the requisites of a model establishment in every respect."

COME AND SEE

The Domestic,

The most satisfactory operating Cook Stove in the market.

For sale by dealers generally. Manufactured by

JOHN B. HERRON & Co.,
STUTH 291 Liberty street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fresh Shell Oysters

served in every style, and warranted to give satisfaction, at William Lenz's, successor to P. Schildecker, No. 22 Diamond street. TUTHS.

W. J. France's

unequaled home made mince meat at No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh. TTHS

Dinner.

A first-class dinner, consisting of the best the market affords, and served in the best style, can be procured at William Lenz's, No. 22 Diamond street. TUTHS.

Weddings and Parties

supplied with all the delicacies in confections, cakes, creams, &c., at William Lenz's, successor to P. Schildecker, No. 22 Diamond street. TTHS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

The War Cloud.

THE SITUATION CONSIDERED VERY GRAVE

PARIS, January 3.—Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador, had an interview with Jules Simon to-day. The Eastern situation is considered very grave. A Cabinet council has been summoned.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN TURKEY.

VIENNA, January 3.—The *Political Correspondence* prints a Constantinople telegram dated January 2d, which says: In consequence of the great influence brought to bear, the agreement of the Turkish council is less complete than before. Midhat Pasha, the Grand Vizier, threatens to resign, and there is a possibility of a ministerial crisis.

THE TURKS ADOPT A MORE CONCILIATORY TONE.

LONDON, January 3.—A dispatch dated Constantinople to-day, says the plenipotentiaries do not appear to have abandoned the hope that a rupture may yet be avoided. Midhat Pasha, when visiting the German and Italian Ambassadors on Tuesday, adopted a somewhat more conciliatory tone. At present it is believed the Porte, at the sitting of the conference to-morrow, will not give a formal refusal to the demands of the Powers.

THE VERY LATEST.

LONDON, January 4.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Belgrade says: Russia is unwilling to enter into any engagement directly with Servia. This is considered a concession to Austria. All the Russian officers in Servia have been ordered to join the army at Kischineff.

LONDON, January 4.—The Russian Telegraph Agency has a dispatch dated St. Petersburg, Wednesday afternoon, stating that the Porte's refusal is considered certain, and General Ignatieff has telegraphed to Sebastopol for the Imperial yacht Hericlik.

The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna telegraphs that the Turkish Cabinet council to decide on the Porte's answer was held on Tuesday. On Wednesday the Turkish Ambassador in Vienna called at the foreign office, and communicated a telegram from the Porte, according to which Turkey is unable to accept the basis upon which the proposals of the powers are drawn up.

A Berlin special to the *Times* says notwithstanding the serious turn of affairs at Constantinople have taken, no immediate rupture is apprehended. It is quite certain that Midhat Pasha is ready to fight if he must, and that the Russian Government do not wish to fight unless they think it unavoidable. It is expected negotiations will continue, while the weather renders war all but impossible. Even the departure of the delegates to the conference would leave matters unchanged, as negotiations might be continued by ambassadors. What will happen in the spring or toward the end of winter is a different question.

The Pesth correspondent of the *Daily News* reports on good authority that the Roumanian Government, in consequence of the receipt of warlike news on Tuesday, have revoked their orders for restoring the army to a peace footing. It is very probable that the Austrian Government will take decisive steps with regard to the ill-treatment of Jews in Roumania, as some of the sufferers are Austrian subjects.

The *Times*, in a leader, thinks there is a bare possibility that the Porte may yield, though the prospect is certainly not cheering. All hope of peace need not be abandoned, even should the conference break up to-day. But Turkey would then have to buy peace at a higher price than is now asked.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The first railroad accident in Denmark, involving loss of life, has occurred between Horseus and Aarnhus. A train conveying a hundred laborers to clear the snow blockade ran off the track, and nine persons were killed, and thirty severely hurt. The injured suffered greatly from cold, and great difficulty was experienced in sending them assistance.

The steamships State of Indiana and Assyria, from New York, and the Prussian, from Portland, have arrived out.

THE RAILROAD HORROR.

Additional Names of Lost—Another Body Identified—The Totals.

ASHTABULA, O., January 3.—By the finding of papers and scraps of clothing among the debris to-day, the following named persons were known to have been on the wrecked train: Miss Charlotte N. Smith, Rondout, N. Y.; Miss Martha Ann Smith, Rondout, N. Y.; J. W. Smith, Ontario, Canada. There was also identified among the bodies at the freight house Mrs. Eliza Kopper, of Chippewa, Ontario. The only relics found to-day, besides those mentioned, were some pocket knives. It is probable to-morrow will finish the clearing away of the wreck and the search for the missing. The list now stands as follows: Number of passengers on board, 128; employes, 19; total, 147; rescued passengers, 63; employes 9; total 72; died since, passengers 3, employes 1; total 4; names known, rescued, 72; lost, 70; unaccounted for, 5; total, 147.

Mr. William H. Kinkead, with Bates, Reed & Cooley, No. 451 Broadway, New York, has been published as lost on the wrecked train on Friday night last. He desires it to be known that he got off the train at Erie and is alive.

The inquest commenced this morning at ten o'clock. The first witness was G. A. Knapp, Chief Engineer of the fire department. One engine was on the spot when I arrived about 8:30. This engine, the Protection, had a large amount of hose. When I arrived at the fire I asked Mr. Strong, station agent for the Erie Company, which side I should throw the water from. Mr. Strong said he did not want any water; that he wanted help to get the people out; knew there was a pipe at the pump house which the hose might have fitted. The engineer was there and steam up; witness did not order any water thrown because ordered not to; was in command of the fire department; the wreck was burning considerably when he arrived; the last person was taken out alive half an hour after his arrival; thinks the bodies could have been saved so that they might have been recognized by friends; could have sent two streams on the fire; all he saw done toward putting out the fire was calling for buckets; thinks there were persons enough to put out the fire; have no other reason than that stated for not throwing water on the fire; no one made any effort to hinder witness from throwing water; there were no intimations that he should not throw water in order that the bodies might not be recognized; he had a perfect right to throw water, notwithstanding what Mr. Strong said; simply thought if they didn't want water thrown he didn't want to throw any; he heard groans from the wreck and knew he had a right to throw water, but had no reason for not throwing except that Mr. Strong told him not to; his excitement was very great, but knew what he ought to do; should have thrown water if he had not been prevented by the statement of Mr. Strong.

The next witness was A. A. Strong, the agent. He heard of the accident immediately upon its occurrence, and hastened to the bridge. He devoted himself principally to caring for the wounded, and ordered a road to be broken through the snow to the top of the hill that the injured might be carried up. At the time of his arrival at the scene the fire was in progress the whole length of the wreck; the appliances of the company for putting out fires at the station at the time of the accident were three hydrants and no hose; received no orders from the company except to do all in his power to rescue the wounded and get them to places of safety; received no instructions from any source not to put water on the fire, and don't know of any such orders being received by any one; no objection was made (to his knowledge) to the use of the appliances at the depot for putting out fire; can't say why the hose was not attached for the purpose of throwing water; that there were no orders given by the officials of the fire company when Mr. Knapp was seen by the witness; the effect of throwing water on the fire would have been undoubtedly to preserve some of the bodies so they could have been recognized; he don't believe that any lives could have been saved, as there were no shrieks heard when he arrived; witness made no effort to control the action of the fire department in regard to the wreck.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Indications for To Day.—Rising, followed by falling barometer, winds shifting to easterly or southerly, warmer and generally clear weather.

Three thousand boxes of smuggled Havana cigars, seized by the United States officers at New York on Saturday last, were reseized by the smugglers, it is supposed on Sunday night, while the watchmen were sleeping.

The strike of the locomotive engineers on the Grand Trunk Railway ended at a late hour on Tuesday night, all the members of the Brotherhood resuming their old positions. It is understood that concessions were made on both sides. Trains were moving all along the line as usual yesterday.

The Democrats of Missouri, through their State Central Committee, decline to hold a State convention on the 8th inst., declaring that the Democratic majority in November is the best evidence of the sentiments of the Democracy of that State.

Excitement exists among the Cubans in New York city, on the strength of a rumor that the mail steamer Nuevo Cubano, plying between the Island of Pinis and Batabano, on the south shore of Cuba, has been captured in a similar fashion to the Moctezuma. The run between these points is generally made in twelve hours, and at last accounts the Nuevo Cubano had been out over five days. She had on board a large number of political prisoners who were being sent from the Island of Pinis to work at the reconstruction of the trocha in the central department.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 3, 1877.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the bill declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad acts of July 1, 1862, July 2, 1864, and July 3, 1866, was taken up. It refers to the claims made by the Central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for lands and bonds for the construction of its road in excess of 100 miles from the Missouri river.

At the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. Merton, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report that William M. Turner, Manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Jacksonville, Oregon, had refused to answer certain questions put to him, on the ground that he could not divulge the business of the company. Also, a resolution declaring that Turner is in duty bound to answer the questions, and cannot refuse to do so by virtue of his official connection with the company. Ordered printed.

Mr. Morton gave notice that he would call the resolution up for action to-morrow.

Mr. Wright's bill declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad claim was debated at length. Mr. Edmunds said the Committee on Judiciary had come to the conclusion that the company was not entitled to receive any bonds or subsidies further than it had already received. He argued that the claim would have no status in any judicial court of the United States. The subject was one for legislative action.

Pending the discussion, the Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

E. W. Barnes, the New Orleans Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was presented at the bar of the House as a recusant witness, but at the request of his counsel the hearing was postponed till Friday next, and Barnes was remitted to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Railroads to report whether it is expedient to provide for the appointment of a national board of engineers to supervise the condition of inter-State railroads, so far as safety to travelers is concerned. Referred.

Mr. Bright asked leave to introduce a bill for the free coinage of silver dollars, for making the same a legal tender, and to refer it to the Committee on Mines and Mining. The bill provides for the coinage, from time to time, of silver dollars containing 412½ grains, and that no charge shall be made for converting standard silver bullion into coin dollars.

Mr. Hewitt objected to the reference.

Mr. Phillips, of Kansas, introduced a bill extending time to pre-emptors on public lands and for the appraisement of certain lands. Referred.

Mr. Knott, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, presented the report of the committee on the admission of James B. Belford as Representative from Colorado, with a resolution declaring Colorado a State in the Union and that Belford should be admitted.

Mr. Hurd presented a minority report, which recommends the passage of an act of Congress admitting Colorado. The reports were recommitted.

Mr. Hunter introduced a bill for the election of Federal officers, and to prevent frauds in elections. Referred.

Mr. Durham, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, reported a bill fixing the fees of clerks of United States district and circuit courts. Also, a bill fixing fees of marshals and deputies.

The Speaker appointed Mr. McDill on the Committee on the Rights, Duties and Privileges of the House in Counting the Electoral Vote, in place of Mr. Monroe, excused.

Adjourned.

FLORIDA.

Attempt to Bribe a Sheriff in Tilden's Interest—More About Democratic Frauds.

NEW YORK, January 3.—The *Times'* special from Jacksonville, Florida, states that the Sheriff of Baker county was before the Senate committee, and he testified that a local Democrat offered him $125 to sign the bogus returns by which the Democrats are claiming a majority for Tilden on the face of the returns.

The same dispatch says before the House committee it was proved by Democratic witnesses at Friendship church, that the Republicans were swindled out of 145 votes.

A Republican member of the committee asserts that at two precincts the Republicans were cheated out of a sufficient number of votes to have given a majority on the face of the returns for the whole State ticket, and yet Drew has been inaugurated Governor. Thanks to the whitewash of the Supreme Court.

A *Herald's* special from Tallahassee states that the inauguration of Governor Drew took place about twelve M. yesterday. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Randall. The address was short and very conciliatory. It guaranteed full concession and protection in the enjoyment of all rights and privileges under the Constitution and laws of the United States to the freedmen. A great many colored people took part in the inauguration and but few Republicans were absent. Nearly, if not all of Governor Stearns' Cabinet officers were present. Governor Stearns himself did not attend. The oath was administered to the Lieutenant Governor also by the Chief Justice. The Legislature is organized in both branches and both are Democratic.

FIRE RECORD.

At Hamilton, Ontario, yesterday, the store of Stewart & McPherson, wholesale grocers, was partially destroyed by fire. The loss is $6,000.

A fire at South Toledo, Ohio, yesterday, destroyed a large portion of Merrill & Wilder's plow foundry. Loss $9,000; insurance $4,900.

A dispatch from Lykens, Pa., says: The smoke issuing from the mines is increasing. In some places the mines are caving in. Two men who descended into the slope report several mules still alive, but no persons were seen. It is believed, however, that all the miners escaped. Eighty-six mules were suffocated. The fire was discovered on Monday last, and by two o'clock this morning it had burned its road along the pumpway to the surface, a distance of 480 yards from the bottom gangway, setting the boiler and engine house on fire, the whole of which were burned in less than two hours. The fire in the mines is still unabated. As the only plan to stop the fire now is to flood the mines, the Bear creek has been turned and is flowing into the slope. A party of miners went down through the old level yesterday morning from Big Lick colliery, a distance of three miles, and at the inside stables found the mules alive. About eight hundred men have been thrown out of employment by the fire, and the damage done cannot be repaired in less time than a year. The amount of the loss cannot be estimated at present.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

The Missouri Legislature met at Jefferson City at noon yesterday, and both Houses, after some preliminary business, adjourned till to-day. In the House L. D. Walter was elected temporary Speaker, and M. V. Hobbs temporary Clerk. There were both Senatorial and House caucuses last night to nominate officers.

The Illinois Senate met yesterday at Springfield and elected Mr. Archer, of Pike county, temporary Chairman, and Crawley and Paddock Secretaries, and adjourned till to day.

The House also organized, Secretary of State Harlow presiding. Mr. Granger, of McHenry, was elected temporary Speaker over Armstrong, of Lasalle, Democrat, by a vote of 77 to 74.

The Ohio Senate was not in session yesterday. In the House a bill was introduced requiring life insurance companies to give notice to policy holders before forfeiture is declared. A resolution to investigate the causes of the Ashtabula railroad disaster was offered and laid on the table.

The Republican Legislature of Louisiana, under a suspension of the rules, yesterday passed a bill reorganizing the State militia, and appropriating $200,000 therefor.

Both Houses of the Michigan Legislature met yesterday at Lansing. The members were sworn in and reassembled at two P. M. The message of the retiring Governor, Bagley, will be read to-day at ten A. M. Governor Casswell's inaugural will be delivered on Friday morning. Both documents are devoted exclusively to State affairs.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, January 3.—Cattle—Receipts 4,000 head. Shipments 2,000 head. Market steady and firm with a good demand for butchers'; common $2 50@3 50; best $3 75@4 00; medium shipping $4 25@4 37½; best shipping $5 00@5 50.

Hogs—Receipts 30,000 head. Shipments 1,600 head. Heavy 10@20c lower, closing weak; buyers holding off; light $6 10@6 15; packing $6 20@6 40; shipping $6 65@6 70.

Sheep—Receipts 1,600 head. Market active; medium $4 00@4 50; best $5 00@5 50; common $3 00@3 50.

Chicago Closing Board.

CHICAGO, January 3.—At the close this afternoon wheat was ½c higher. Corn and oats unchanged. Pork higher; $17 55 February; $17 85 March. Lard firmer; 11¾c March.

Cotton.

CHARLESTON, January 3.—Market firm; middling 12½c. Mobile—Market quiet; middling 12½c. Galveston—Market strong; middling 12½c. Savannah—Market firm; middling 12¾c.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

MEMPHIS, January 3.—River fell 1 inch. Mercury 34. No arrivals or departures. The reported gorge between here and Helena is untrue as the steamer Ruth, from White river, arrived to-night. Ice running heavy all day.

LOUISVILLE, January 3.—River still frozen. Weather snowy during the day; clear and cold at night.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3.—No arrivals or departures. Weather clear and cold.

BALTIMORE, January 3.—Cattle quiet and prices a shade lower; very best $5 25@6 25; first quality $4 25@5 25; medium or good fair quality $3 50@4 25; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows $3 00@3 50. Receipts 1,479 head. Sales 1,436 head.

Hogs—Firm and prices higher; range $8 00@8 75. Receipts 5,249 head.

Sheep—Scarce and firm; range $4 00@6 50. Receipts 896 head.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Bill Supplementary to the Lien Law

Adjournment Until Next Tuesday.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 3, 1877.

SENATE.

President *pro tem.* Newmyer called the Senate to order at eleven o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Holmes, who has been appointed Chaplain.

Mr. McNeill read a bill supplementary to the Lien law of 1836, providing that persons furnishing material used in constructing buildings now subject to lien under existing laws for claims of mechanics, material or men, shall be entitled to their liens whether the materials were furnished to the owner, contractor or sub-contractor.

The Governor's message was read. Five thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

The following appointments by the Governor were confirmed: Notaries Public—George W. Crawford, John W. Hague, Pittsburgh; Tobias Hetchie, Freedom, Beaver county; Madison S. Kline, Ridgway, Elk county; J. H. Robb, Sandy Lake, Mercer county. Associate Judge of Greene county—George Sellers.

A resolution increasing the Committees on General Judiciary and Finance to eleven members each, and adding the President *pro tem.* to the Committees on Finance, Judiciary General, Retrenchment and Reform and Federal Relations was adopted.

Adjourned until Tuesday evening.

HOUSE.

The House met at eleven o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Clark, who was appointed Chaplain.

Organization was completed by the election of the Republican caucus nominees.

The Governor's message was received and read.

Adjourned until Tuesday evening.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

At Yankton, yesterday, Judge Shannon sentenced John McCall to death by hanging for the murder of Wild Bill.

Three former employees of Dodds' Express Company, in New York, were arrested yesterday, charged with cutting the mail bags and abstracting letters while conveying bags from that city to Jersey City and Brooklyn. Warrants are out for the arrest of others.

A boat returned to Key West, Fla., yesterday from the search for the missing passengers of the steamer Emilie, which sunk on Monday night near that place. Two of the crew were found wading in the water near Harbor Key, one having become thoroughly insane from his sufferings. The search will be resumed for two more, who are known to have been on the hurricane deck, which floated away from the hull. Dr. Hernenegildo Rodriquez de Alvarenza, Brazilian Commissioner to the late Centennial Exhibition, and a passenger on the steamer Emilie, has been saved. He was taken from the skylight, on which he had drifted since the Emilie went down.

The suit of H. W. Boody *vs.* Samuel J. Tilden and others was yesterday dismissed, the plaintiff not appearing.

DIED:

MCLAUGHLIN—On Tuesday afternoon, January 2, 1877, at 4½ o'clock, BRIDGET, wife of Martin McLaughlin and sister of Thomas J. and James F. Maloy, aged thirty-five years. Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 35 Gibbon street, on THURSDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $5,167,547 46.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WM. I. JONES, 74 Fourth Ave.

Pier, Dannals & Co.,
Brewers, CORNER FORBES & STEVENSON STREETS, PITTSBURGH, offer for sale the
Best Cream Ale and Porter
AT THE
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ORDERS BY MAIL SOLICITED.
Bottled Ale and Porter a Specialty

Amusement Advertising Rates

Following is the rate charged for advertisements under the head of "Amusements" in this column:

1 Square 1 time	$1 00	1 Square 7 times	$4 60
1 Square 2 times	1 50	1 Square 8 times	5 20
1 Square 3 times	2 25	1 Square 9 times	5 80
1 Square 4 times	3 00	1 Square 10 times	6 60
1 Square 5 times	3 75	1 Square 11 times	7 20
1 Square 6 times	4 00	1 Square 12 times	8 00

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD............Manager.
A Pronounced Success!
WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 3, 1877, and during the week, will be repeated the romantic play entitled,
Valjean;
OR, THE MAN OF TWO LIVES.
VALJEAN MATINEE SATURDAY.
MONDAY, January 8, F. S. CHANFRAU in KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.
Box Sheet now open.

LIBRARY HALL.
ELLSLER & CANNING..Lessees and Managers
Positively last three nights of
ROSE EYTINGE.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY and SATURDAY MATINEE, first time here of the new emotional play, in 5 acts and 6 tableaux, entitled,
KATHARINE;
Or, The Mystery of Bracken Hollow.
A dramatization from May Agnes Fleming's powerful novel, "A Wonderful Woman."
MONDAY, January 8,
"THE MERRY BISHOPS."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Saturday Matinee, Jan 4, 5, 6,
First and only appearance of the Genuine Original
MATT MORGAN'S
NEW YORK NOVELTY COMPANY,
and first appearance in this city of the
Only Matt Morgan,
THE GREAT CARICATURIST.
Reserved Seats at Hale's Music Store, Smithfield street.
MATT MORGAN, Manager.

DANCING ACADEMY.
MRS. SLACK DAVIS begs to inform her pupils that her Dancing Academy, at Lafayette Hall, will reopen on SATURDAY, January 6, at 3 o'clock. All former pupils invited to attend. A special class will be formed for beginners.

EXHIBITIONS.

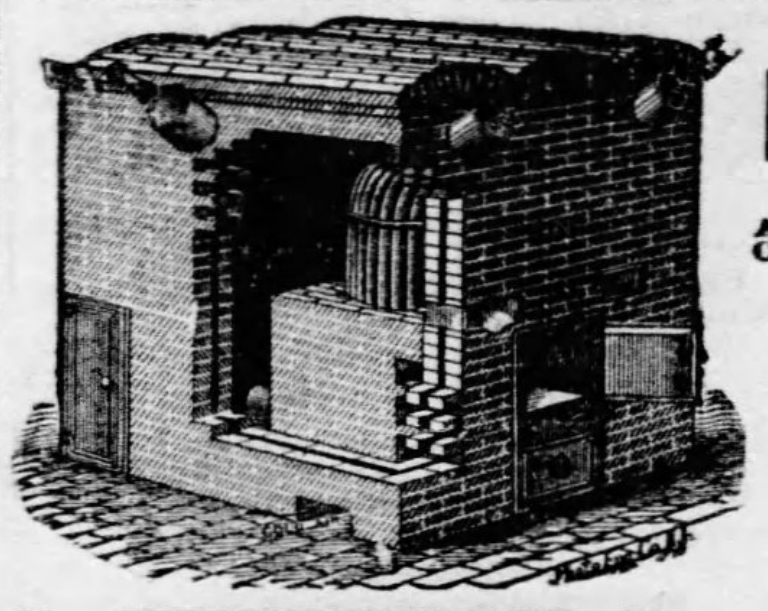
POULTRY and DOG EXHIBITION.
The Western Penna. Poultry Society
Will hold their Sixth Annual Exhibition at
CITY HALL, MARKET STREET,
on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th of January, 1877. Dog Exhibition to commence on the 15th. The exhibition will be the largest and most attractive ever held in the State, and, besides the large collection of Poultry and Dogs, will include a fine show of Pigeons, Birds, Rabbits, Monkeys, Pet Animals, &c. Upward of $3,000 in premiums are offered, which will attract exhibitors from all parts of the United States. Premium list can be had by applying to A. H. LANE, Secretary, corner Sixth and Liberty streets, or EDWARD GREGG, President, 52 Wood street.

WM. FRANK & SONS,
59 MARKET ST.,
Jobbing Commission Merchants,
—IN—
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, AND FURNISHING GOODS.
Liberal advances made on consignments.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. In bankruptcy. This is to give notice that on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1877, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DAVID W. SMITH, of Allegheny City, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 12 Church avenue, Allegheny City, Pa., before NOAH W. SHAFFER, Esq., Register, on the 31ST DAY OF JANUARY, A. D. 1877, at 3½ o'clock P. M.
JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.
Pittsburgh, January 3, 1877.

New Fall Goods!
T. & J. T. McCANCE,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 196 Liberty St.

PITTSBURGH
Hot Air Furnace!
ABSOLUTELY CLEAN, DURABLE, ECONOMICAL; ADAPTED FOR BITUMINOUS SLACK OR COKE; INDORSED BY
EDWARD M. BUTZ, Architect;
CHARLES DAVIS, City Engineer;
JOHN MEGRAW, Contractor;
WILLIAM BOYD, Builder;
SAMUEL HASTINGS, Builder;
JAMES LEITCH, Builder;
J. C. PATTERSON, Builder;
JAMES B. CHAMBERS, Builder;
JAMES GILLELNAD, Builder, and others.
MANUFACTURED BY
L. PETERSON, Jr., & Co., 187 Liberty St.



TRADE MARK.
For Dwellings, Rolling Mills and all other kinds of Buildings.
Gray's Elastic Roofing Materials
Is the FIRST and CHEAPEST known to the trade. Warranted to stop all Leaks in old Shingles, Tin, Felt or Gravel Roofs.
For IRON WORK of every description, RAILROAD CARS, &c., our Elastic Paint cannot be surpassed for CHEAPNESS and DURABILITY. It will cover more SURFACE, look BETTER, and last LONGER than any paint in the market. Send for Circular and Price List to
JOHN T. GRAY. 84 Diamond Street.

IMPROVED
BOILER GRATES
AND
Warm Air Furnaces.
MANUFACTURED BY
McFARLANE & PATTERSON.
88 WOOD STREET.
THIS FURNACE IS THE MOST
ECONOMICAL OF FUEL,
because it produces perfect combustion of the Gasses that are for the most part wasted, and because of the large extent of Heating Surface. This is abundantly proven by the actual amount of fuel used and the heat produced by the large number actually in use. Valuable improvements have been made for the present season and full satisfaction guaranteed. The Boiler Grate is adapted to use in Boilers of every description, Oil Stills, Puddling Furnaces, Glass Furnaces, &c., and Removes Ashes and Clinkers, Shakes the Fire and Saves a Large Percentage of Fuel, Keeps an Open Fire with Slack, and is more DURABLE than any other Grate. They are being rapidly introduced, and are used on Steamboats, Stationary Engines, and every Coal Burning Arrangement.
Call and see the Grate and Furnace, and our
COOK STOVES, FRONTS, GRATES, &c.

FAIRBANKS'
Standard Scales,
OF ALL KINDS.
BE CAREFUL TO BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.
Also, Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawers, &c.
SCALES REPAIRED PROMPTLY.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 48 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
TThs

DRY GOODS.
1876.
G. Schleiter,
89 Market St.
MERRY CHRISTMAS!
Special
BARGAINS!!!
We are offering this week and during the holidays great inducements, and respectfully request our customers and the public generally to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT
We have just received a very fine lot of the latest styles and newest fabrics at extraordinary low prices. Full sized Chinchilla, Beaver and Basket Cloth Cloaks, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4 50, $5 50, $6 50, $7 50, $8 50, $10 50, $12 50.

FUR DEPARTMENT!
In Ladies and Children's Furs we are offering some real bargains. Call and see them. Ermine Sets, Alaska Sets, Lynx Sets, Seal Skin Sets and Mink Sets, from $6 00 to $30 00 a set. Boa or Muff sold separate.

Broche Shawls.
We have just opened, and are now offering, the very best value in Single and Double Paisley and French Broche Shawls, from $6 to $25. These are special prices and real bargains.

Black Silks.
We invite your careful attention to this department. We guarantee to give you the very best makes at the very lowest New York holiday prices.

Black Cashmeres.
We have a full line of these goods at prices lower than ever sold before this season, full widths, 40c, 50c, 60c, 75c, 87 1-2c, $1, $1 12 1-2 and $1 25; real bargains,

Low and Medium Priced
Dress Goods.
10c. 12 1-2c. 15c, 20c, 25c, in Plaids, Brocades and Plain Colors, in all the new shades.

English Cashmeres,
40 inches wide, 35c. Seal Browns, Myrtle Greens and Navy Blues. These are good goods and a positive bargain, being 25 per cent. less than ever before sold.
Kid Gloves and Ladies' Fancy Ties—just opened a splendid variety of these goods at the very lowest prices.
Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere and get a bargain.
G. Schleiter,
89 MARKET STREET.

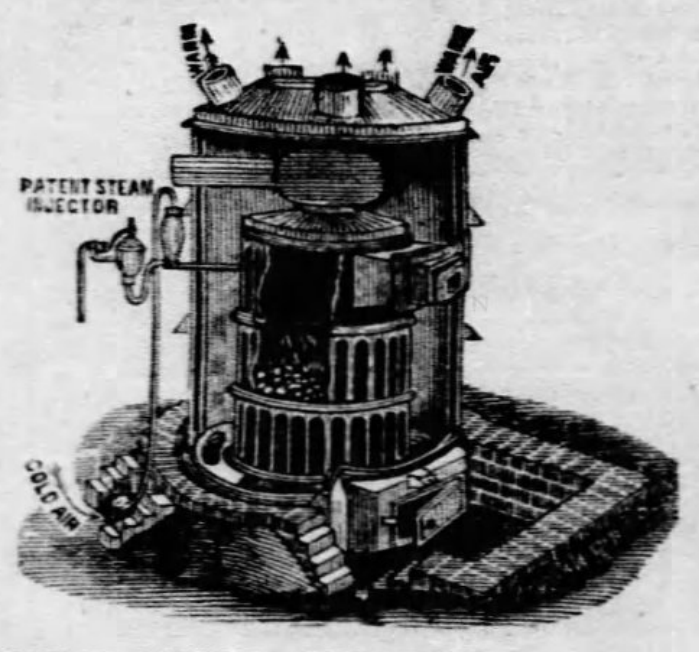
Insure with the
Ætna of Hartford
59 FOURTH AVENUE.
ASSETS JAN. 1876 $6,497,275.94.
S.S. CARRIER. Agent.

AUCTION SALES.
BY WM. FRANK & SONS.
Bankrupt Stock
—OF—
CLOTHING
—AND—
FURNISHING GOODS
AT AUCTION,
Commencing SATURDAY, December 30,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., and continuing from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of. Sales at 10 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M., at the store of H. M. Hershberg, Agent, 182 Wood street, near Liberty.
By order of Assignee.
WM. FRANK & SONS,
AUCTIONEERS.

BY THOS. F. STEWART,
VALUABLE LOT
AT AUCTION.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1877,
AT 3½ O'CLOCK P. M.,
Will be sold on the premises,
Corner of Western & Allegheny Aves.,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
The lot fronts on Western avenue 50 feet, and extends back 125 feet to an alley; is only 45 feet westerly from Allegheny avenue. It is one of the choicest neighborhoods in the two cities, being opposite the elegant homes of Mr. Byers, Dr. Hostetter, Wm. Morrison and others, and should command the attention of parties looking for a site for a fine residence.
THOS. F. STEWART,
TThs AUCTIONEER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—I WILL OFFER at public sale on THURSDAY, January 18, 1877, at 10 A. M., on the premises of the late Redman Bros., Baldwin township, the following property, viz: About 25,000 feet 3-inch plank, 12 inch by 25 feet; 16,000 feet 1¼-inch poplar plank; 2,500 feet saw timber; 1 small flat; building lumber, fence posts, oak lumber, wagons, harness, sled and other property belonging to said firm.
WASHINGTON BECK,
Administrator of the firm of Redman Bros.
Terms made known on day of sale.

WARMAIR FURNACES



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